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AN

HISTORICAL

AND

DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT

OF

OLD AND NEW SARUM,

OR

SALISBURY.



Antient Arms of Sarum.

Salisbury.

K. Clapperton, Catherine Street.

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PREFACE.

The materials from which these pages are drawn, were originally collected for the compilation of a regular History of Salisbury. That purpose has been long relinquished. They are here compressed, within the narrowest limits, which the nature of the subject would allow, in the hope that such a Manual of notes and references, might not be without its value, to those who feel an interest, in the various objects of Antiquity and Curiosity, which are to be found in this City and neighbourhood.

The anonymous character of this little Volume, precludes the writer from making a particular acknowledgment of the favours he has received. They are not, however, the less warmly felt, nor will they be the less gratefully remembered. Indeed, the facilities offered in the course of his researches, have been highly flattering. It is an avowal due to the liberal spirit, now generally prevailing, among those who have the means of supplying Historical and Antiquarian information, to state, that except in a single instance, and on a point too unimportant for notice, his inquiries have been received with courtesy, and answered with the utmost frankness and promptitude.

SALISBURY,
June 1, 1834.

ERRATA.

Page 9, line 16, for "rampart or ditch," read "rampart and ditch."

Page 10, line 7, for "movements," read "hostile movements."

Page 12, line 8, for "castramentation," read "castrametation."

Page 19, line 1, note, for "Antiquates," read "Antiquitates."

Page 29, line 3, note, for "Antiquates,", read "Antiquitates.',

Page 37, for "justice," read "justness."

Page 58, line 21, for "Veruu," read "Vernu."

Page 111, line 6, for "composer of the Comus," read "Composer of the music for the Comus."

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HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

ACCOUNT

OF

Old and New Sarum.

CHAPTER I.

The History of New Sarum or Salisbury, is intimately connected with that of its parent city, Old Sarum.

Old Sarum was a fortress of the antient Britons or Celts, the earliest known inhabitants of this Island. At the period when Britain first finds a place in the pages of authentic History, Old Sarum belonged to the Belgæ, a tribe supposed to be partly of German or Teutonic origin, who according to the chronology of Richard of Cirencester,* passed over into this country, about 296 years before the invasion of Julius Cæsar, and who appear to have occupied a great portion of Wilts and Hants.

Of these people and their precursors, the primitive Celts, many traces occur on our extensive plains. The numerous barrows or tumuli, which were the burial places of their distinguished dead, afford indications of every stage of

* The Description of Britain, translated from Richard of Cirencester, with the original Treatise, and a Commentary on the Roman Itinerary, by Mr. Hatcher of this City.

society, from the rudest, to that which marks a certain advance in civilisation. In these repositories, weapons of various kinds have been found, of stone or bone, brass, and iron; and ornaments of horn, glass, jet, amber, brass, and in a very few instances of gold. It is, however, remarkable, that no Roman remains have been discovered; and consequently an inference may be drawn, that such modes of interment must have been discontined, soon after the Roman invasion.*

In the two Bardic circles of Avebury and Stonehenge, we have monuments of their religious and civil ceremonies, which at all times have furnished matter of wonder and inquiry; and though much has been done in elucidation of our local antiquities, doubts are still entertained, as to the age and real purpose of these singular structures. That the circle at Avebury, of which only a small portion now exists, may be considered as belonging to the remotest period, is evident from its ruder character alone; but to Stonehenge must be ascribed, a date long posterior to many of the barrows on the plain, from the working of the stones, which could not have been accomplished, without the use of iron.†

In regard to both circles, many circumstances have been adduced, to prove their affinity to the early religious edifices of the East. These did not escape the notice of the

* For a minute detail of our local antiquities, see Sir R. C. Hoare's Antient Wiltshire, the most elaborate work of the kind ever published in this Country.

† In corroboration of this inference, we may observe, that the trench which surrounds Stonehenge, on the north west side cuts nearly through the centre of one of that class of barrows, in which no metals are found.

most learned and intelligent British antiquary|| since the time of Lluyd. In a communication, made to the writer many years ago, he observed "The religion and manners of the Indians and antient Britons, offer many things, which are in themselves singular, and could scarcely have been found at such a distance, except they were derived from a common origin. Thus the tenet of transmigration, as held in India, corresponds in its details, with what was preserved among the British Bards. In two countries so remote from each other, the soul was believed to transmigrate towards perfection, through a series of existences: even the same number of gradations was believed, in common, and the same number of Heavens. In language and customs, also, a striking similarity appears. In the East, a dying man is enjoined to hold the tail of his cow, that his soul may pass to bliss; and a proverb to the same effect is preserved in Welsh, though the cause has been long forgotten. The greatest affront to a Hindoo, is to wish disgrace to his beard. A similar form of malediction still prevails in Wales. In India it is a degradation to a woman to remain a widow; and the same prejudice was antiently prevalent among the Welsh. The Yoges, or ages of the world, were held in common, by the Bramin and the Bard; and there is even an identity in the term itself. Menw, also, is a mythological character, distinguished by the same attributes, in India and in antient Britain."

Whatever may be inferred as to the intercourse of the more civilised nations with the Island of Britain, at a remote period, it was, according to the avowal of Cæsar,

|| W. Owen Pughe, Esq. author of the Welsh Dictionary.

but imperfectly known to the Romans, even in his time; for he says, that none but merchants resorted hither, and they possessed no acquaintance with the country, beyond the coasts, and the parts opposite Gaul.* He indeed penetrated from some point on the South Eastern shore, as far as the Thames, but he had little time or opportunity for exploring the interior; and as Tacitus observes, "he rather shewed the Island, than delivered it to his successors.†" In fact, the first Roman who gained a permanent footing in Britain was Claudius; and it cannot be uninteresting, even in the limited field of local history, to trace his movements, and the progress of those, who prosecuted the enterprise begun by him.

According to Suetonius, he in a short period, without battle or bloodshed, reduced a part of the Island; and within the space of six months, returned to Rome, to receive the honours of a triumph. As he departed from Gessoriacum, or Boulogne, like Julius Cæsar, he doubtless effected his landing at the same point of the coast, and penetrated to the Thames, by the same route. From thence, his marches were evidently directed by the British Watling and Icknield Streets; and the districts, which in the course of this expedition, submitted to the Roman arms, may have comprised the greater part of the counties to the South of the Humber, and East of the Severn.

It would have been imprudent to advance farther north-

* De Bello Gallico lib. 4 Sect, 18. This passage deserves the attention of those who imagine that the Phœnicians had formed settlements in Britain.

† Ostendisse posteris, non tradidisse. Agric. Sec. 1

‡ Suetonius. Claudius Sect 17.

wards, while the hostile tribes of the West, were threatening the rear, and impeding the communications of the invaders. The following year, therefore, we find that Vespasian, being sent with the second Legion into Britain, fought thirty times with the enemy, and reduced to submission two powerful nations, and above twenty towns, together with the Isle of Wight. In the Chronology of Richard of Cirencester, the two nations are stated to be the Belgæ and Damnonii. From these brief notices, it is easy to trace the progress of the Romans. They must have marched by the Icknield Street, through Winchester, Old Sarum,§ Dorchester, and perhaps Exeter, and their conquests must have comprised the larger portion of the present counties of Hants, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, and possibly of Devon and Cornwall.

The Romans, having thus reduced the Western part of the Island, and secured themselves against an attack on that side, proceeded two years afterwards, to occupy Thermæ and Glebon, or the posts at Bath and Glocester, which commanded passages over the Avon, and the middle course of the Severn. The way was thus opened for the invasion of Wales, whither they penetrated by the Akeman Street, in the direction of Caerwent and Caerleon. The

* Sueton. Vespasianus Sect 4. Richard of Cirencester, Chronology Sect 14.

§ There appears reason to suppose, that the Romans subjugated the Isle of Wight, by crossing the Avon below Salisbury, and traversing what is now part of the New Forest, to the shore between the Southampton Water and the Beaulieu or Exe. The entrenchments inclosed within the garden of the Moat House at Downton, were designed to cover the passage of the river at that point, and were probably a Roman work. The supposition is corroborated by the direction of the only Roman Road known in the Island, which runs from Gurnet Bay, and forms the prolongation of a line, drawn from Downton through the Forest.

reduction of the Silures and Ordovices, and the capture, by treachery, of their gallant leader Caractacus, after a struggle of nine years, completed the reduction of South and North Wales, and confirmed the Roman dominion below the Humber.

During the progress of these events, the attention of the Romans was steadily directed to the consolidation of their power, by the erection of fortresses, and the formation of military ways. The central situation of Old Sarum must have rendered it an object of particular and early care. Accordingly, we find it in the Itineraries, under the name of SORBIODUNUM, and connected with the surrounding stations by military ways. Of these, the Icknield Street formed a communication, on one side with Winchester, and on the other with Dorchester, the Venta Belgarum and Durnovaria of the Itineraries; the Port way with Silchester or Calleva; a road not mentioned in the Itineraries, with Bath or Wells; and possibly a similar road with Cunetio, the Roman post on the Kennet. While Winchester, also, was distinguished by the subordinate rank of a Stipendary Town, Old Sarum was one of the ten British Cities, which were admitted to the privileges of the Latian Law.*

There is no information extant, respecting the fate of Old Sarum and its neighbourhood, till after the decline of the Roman power; but the Anglo Saxon documents, still preserved, enable us, with little difficulty, to trace the progress of those warriors, who established the West Saxon Kingdom, of which it afterwards formed a part.

* Translation of Richard of Cirencester p. 68, and Commentary Iters 15. & 16.

In 495 Cerdic and his son Cynric, with four ships, effected a landing at Cerdices Ore, where the Southampton Water, on one side, and the Exe or Beaulieu river, on the other, secured him from an attack on either flank; and where a Roman Road, leading from Bittern by Nursling, to the Isle of Wight, formed the means of communication, through the district now called the New Forest.* According to an antient Historian† the Britons strenuously resisted his debarkation, and the combatants were only separated by darkness. In this quarter he appears to have maintained a footing for nine years, and employed the interval, in strengthening his position, and augmenting his force. At length, in 508, having drawn aid from Kent and Sussex, he advanced into the interior, and was encountered by a host of Britons, under their leader, Natanleod. A bloody battle ensued, and the Britons were defeated, with the loss of 5000 men, and of their chief Natanleod, from whom the country was called Natalega, as far as Cerdices Ford § This spot is identified by the modern name of Net-

* As this is not included in the Itineraries, and is now difficult to be traced, we may render an acceptable service to the local antiquary, by indicating its course. From Bittern a road ran through Nursling, and traversed the Test, near the mill, from whence it appears to have passed through the Forest, in the direction of Ringwood. A fragment of it existed, till lately, in the vicinity of Tatchbury. From this line, and near this spot, branched off the road leading to the Isle of Wight. Its course was S.E. in the line of the present road from Eling to Beaulieu. It then continued through the Forest, towards the inclosures of Little Holbury, was afterwards lost, but reappeared in a meadow beyond Great Holbury, and proceeded by Hopley Hill and Stanswood to Stone. From thence was a passage across the channel to the Island. On the other side, it was found again at Rue Street, passed to the West of Carisbrook Castle, was distinguished in a field beyond, called North Field, and ran by Sheat to some point on the southern coast.

§ Henry of Huntingdon. p. 312.

† Of this battle a particular account is given by Henry of Huntingdon, but without any description of the locality.—Saxon Chronicle.

ley, situated at the intersection of the Roman Road from Stanes Ore point, and that leading from Bittern to Ringwood. The remains of an encampment, on the neighbouring elevation, called Tatchbury Mount, may be considered as indicating the scene of a conflict.

In 514 Cerdic received a reinforcement, under Wightar and Stuff, his nephews, who like him landed at Cerdices Ore, with three ships, and fought with the Britons. At all events, in the year 519 he penetrated still farther into the country, and defeated the Britons at a place, which was called Cerdices Ford. The object of this conflict was to secure the passage of the Wiltshire Avon; and the spot is now indicated, by the modern name of Charford§ near Downton. So important and decisive was the victory, that it is commemorated as the first establishment of the West Saxon Kingdom.‖

In 527 Cerdic and Cynric are said to have defeated the Britons, at a place called Cerdicesleah or Cerdic's field. This spot has not been identified, but the antiquary might perhaps seek it with success, towards the lower course of the Avon.

Three years afterwards, Cerdic and Cynric landed on the Isle of Wight, and slew many men at Wightgaraburig, or Carisbrook. The spot distinguished by this battle suffi-

§ Ethelwerd expressly states the battle to have taken place on the *Avon*. "In loco qui Cerdisforda nuncupatur, in fluvio Avene." This coincidence of the name, in one author, with the circumstances, as related by others, of a different age, is worth whole pages of argument. Chronicon Ethelwerdi. p. 834.

‖ The Anglo Saxon expression is remarkable. "Sitthan ricsadon West Seaxna cyne-bearn of tham dage." From that day reigned the children of the West Saxon Kings. S. C. Anno 519.

ciently proves, that the march of the Saxons was guided by the Roman military way.

In 534 Cerdic died. His nephews Stuff and Wightar received the Isle of Wight; and Cynric, his son and companion in arms, succeeded to his hopes and possessions, on the opposite coast of Hampshire.

Cynric appears to have employed an interval of several years, in consolidating his power; for it was not till 552, that he again advanced into the country. He then gained a victory over the Britons, at Searobyrig, or Old Sarum.

To those who are acquainted with the locality, there cannot remain a reasonable doubt, that the neighbouring camps of Clerbury and Figbury mark the course of this irruption. The first is an entrenchment nearly circular, about two hundred paces in diameter, formed of a single rampart or ditch, with an entrance towards the South West. It crowns the summit of a gradually swelling hill, commanding a prospect of great extent on every side, and peculiarly adapted to the Saxon mode of castramentation. It overlooks the stream of the Avon, and the bold declivities beyond, to a considerable distance; and might communicate by beacon lights, with the camp at Tatcbury. Figbury* ring, or camp, is of the same circular shape; in diameter, rather more than three hundred paces; situated on a hill of similar character, and equally commanding, though in a different direction. It seems to have been formed by two successive excavations, as if a numerous reinforcement of troops had unex-

* We need not detain the reader with an examination of the reasons, which induced Stukely to assign this camp to Constantius Chlorus, the father of Constantine the Great.

pectedly joined the first occupants. The ditch only of an inner work is left, the earth having apparently been transported, to raise the outer bulwark, which is concentric, and of much larger dimensions. It might communicate by signals with the station at Clerbury.

Judging by those invariable principles, which govern the movements of large bodies of men, under all circumstances, the Saxons must have formed the camp at Clerbury, immediately after the battle at Charford. Yet though victorious, they would not have ventured, by following the direct line of the Icknield Street, to entangle themselves in the transverse vallies of the Nadder and the Avon, where a determined enemy might find numerous resources for defence. They must, therefore, have left a detachment at Clerbury, to maintain their footing beyond the river, and observe the subjacent country; while the main body filed among the ridges, skirting the Avon and the Bourn, and established itself at Figbury. From the peculiarities of that camp, it is even probable, that so desirable a position, was pre-occupied by a detachment. The Saxons were thus masters of the communications Southward, Eastward, and Northward of Old Sarum, and reduced the Britons to risk the chances of a battle, on the comparatively open and disadvantageous ground, between that fortress and the streamlet of the Bourn.

The next advance of the Saxon Chieftains was in 556 to Beranbyrig, where a battle again took place. This spot antiquaries appear to have rightly identified with Barbury Castle, on Ogbourn Down, north of Marlborough. In 577 the Saxons again vanquished a combined British army at Deorham, probably Durham, in Glou-

cestershire; and they soon followed the example of the Romans, by occupying the three important stations of Bath, Cirencester, and Gloucester.

In the year 823, a conflict is supposed to have occurred in this neighbourhood, between Bernwulf King of Mercia, and Egbert King of the West Saxons. This is, however, no otherwise remarkable, than as having given rise to much investigation, in order to establish the identity of Wilton and Ellendune, where in the Saxon Chronicle, the battle is said to have taken place.†

No mention of Old Sarum occurs during the remainder of the Saxon period, until the invasion of the Danes, in the reign of Alfred the Great. During the course of his numerous struggles with these depredators, he in the year 871 engaged them, on the high ground near Wilton. Though at the head of a far inferior force, he maintained the contest the greater part of the day, and even compelled the enemy to retreat; but his troops too eagerly pursuing their advantage, were attacked while in disorder, and obliged to quit the field.§ They were, however, baffled, rather than defeated; for the Danes withdrew to London, where they established their quarters for the winter. In anticipation, or in consequence of this event, the provident monarch gave a proof of his anxiety, for the safety of so important a post as Old Sarum, where the Roman fortifi-

† Saxon Chronicle 823. The identity of Wilton and Ellendune is not a point of much moment; but if it were, it is far from being unquestionable.

§ The Saxon Chronicle has been followed for the different periods here mentioned.—Asser Vita Ælfredi, whose information appears to have been derived from Alfred himself, and who describes with great complacency, many of the spots illustrated by the exploits of his royal patron. p. 25.—Henry of Huntingdon.

cations had probably become dilapidated. He issued an order, to Leofric Earl of Wiltunscire, not only to preserve the Castle of Sarum, but to make another ditch, defended by pallisades; and enjoined all who dwelt about the castle, as well as his other subjects, to apply to the work.† The ditch here mentioned, doubtless formed what is now called the second ring, which exhibits the characteristics of the later Saxon castramentation, especially in the expedient, adopted to give the advantage of a flank defence to the little outwork, covering the main entrance.‖

Old Sarum shared the calamities of the western district, during the long and arduous struggle with the Danes; and about the year 960 it was selected by King Edgar, for the assembly of a great council, to devise the means of repelling their attacks.

To this proceeding we must more particularly call the

† Price's Survey of the Cathedral. p. 42.

The duties of the Saxon Earl or Eorl, appear to have comprised most of those now attached to the office of Lord Lieutenant of a county. The document here quoted, may be considered as indicating that connection, which we shall hereafter shew to have existed, between the office of Vicecomes, or Sheriff of Wilts, and the Custody of the Castle of Old Sarum.

‖ Sir John Spelman has better discriminated the peculiarities of the Roman and Saxon systems of castramentation, than later antiquaries.

These camps, or fortifications, he observes, are always *round*, as those of the Romans were *quadrilateral*. The round form, indeed, of the Northern nations seems preferable to the squares of the Romans; not only because the circle is the most capacious of figures, but because its vallum is stronger, and better fitted for resistance; because the several parts mutually support each other; and because it can be better defended, by a small number. The Saxon camp had only one entrance, which was fortified with a vallum and ditch, placed before it, or it was opposite to a stream, to which branches were carried for covering the watering. When camps were formed, at such a distance from a stream, that branches could not be carried so far, pits were sunk within the vallum, where there was the greatest declivity, in order to collect the rain water. Spelman Vita Aluredi p. 58.

attention of the reader, from its connection with one of those tragical events, which too often occur in our early annals. On the character of Edgar we will not here expatiate. It will be sufficient to observe, that in the gratification of his licentious passions, he appears to have been restrained by no law, human or divine. After the death of his queen Elfleda, his attention was roused, by rumours of the beauty of Elfrida, daughter of Orgar Earl of Devonshire. He accordingly dispatched his favourite and confidant, a noble of the name of Athelwolf, to visit the father of the lady, and to ascertain whether her charms really deserved the admiration they had awakened. He is even said to have announced an intention of raising her to his throne, if she appeared intitled to such a distinction. Athelwolf executed his delicate commission, and found report far short of the reality. He was so deeply smitten with the beauty of Elfrida, that his love overcame his fidelity to his trust. Determined if possible, to obtain her hand, he acquainted the king on his return, that her features were indeed attractive, but her shape was deformed. Having thus diverted the views of Edgar, he took a convenient opportunity of representing, that although unworthy to become the consort of a King, her rank and wealth rendered her a desirable match for himself. He thus obtained not only the consent, but the support of his royal master, in the prosecution of his suit; and in a short time his wishes were crowned, by the possession of his mistress.

Different accounts are given, as to the time and manner, in which Edgar became aware of the deception practised by his favourite. It is certain, that at the period,

when the council abovementioned was about to assemble, he had taken the resolution of visiting the castle of Athelwolf. Unable to decline the proferred honour, yet dreading its consequences, the favourite requested permission to precede the royal guest, a few hours, in order to prepare for his reception. Of this brief interval he availed himself, to disclose the secret to Elfrida; and implored her to conceal as much as possible that fatal beauty, which had triumphed over his duty to his sovereign.

Elfrida, little grateful to her husband, for a passion which had deprived her of a crown, promised compliance; but appeared before the monarch, with all the advantages of the richest attire, and most engaging demeanour. Edgar was facinated with her charms; and instantly resolved to sacrifice the man, who was a bar to the gratification of his wishes, and by whose duplicity his purpose had been originally frustrated.

At the council of Sarum, Athelwolf was appointed to take charge of the defence of York, and the adjacent country, against the Danes. While preparing to assume this command, he was waylaid and murdered, by the emissaries of the king, in the neighbouring forest of Wherwell. The news of his death was no sooner announced, than Edgar summoned Elfrida to court, and their nuptials were celebrated with unusual pomp and magnificence. We need scarcely remind the reader, that after the death of her husband, this ambitious woman, was guilty of the murder of her son in law, Edward the Martyr, which was perpetrated by her directions, at the gate of her own residence, and under the guise of hospitality.

In 1003 when the Danish chieftain Svein, with a pow-

erful armament, came to avenge the massacre of his countrymen, the west of England was exposed to the first effects of his fury. Landing in the Exe, he despoiled Exeter, of which he obtained possession by treachery. Then spreading his predatory hordes over the country, like a swarm of locusts, he advanced to this district of Wiltshire.* The men of Wilts and Hants were collected to resist his progress, under the Ealdorman Elfric; but at the moment of joining battle, the commander, who had previously shewn himself a traitor, feigned sickness, and the troops retreated in distrust and dismay. Wilton was plundered and burnt by the vindictive Dane; and according to the accounts of some writers, Old Sarum shared the same fate.† How far it may have suffered from his exactions, cannot now be ascertained; but at all events the Ecclesiastical Establishments within a few years were restored; for a grant of Editha, relict of King Edward the Confessor, conferred the lands of Sheorstan on the Nuns of St. Mary. Sarum seems also, at this time, to have enjoyed the privilege of a mint; for a coin of Edward the Confessor has been preserved, bearing an inscription, which shews it to have been struck by Godred at Sarum.‖

At no distant period from the conquest, Sarum attained a high degree of Historical interest. In 1085 the yet unstable throne of the Conqueror, was threatened with a formidable attack, by the combined forces of Cnute the fourth, king of Denmark, and his father in law Robert Earl of Flanders. To meet this attack, William hastened from the continent, and drew from thence a stipendary army of Francs and

* Huntingdon p. 360.
† Saxon Chronicle. Huntingdon. p. 427.
‖ Price's Survey of the Cathedral.

Bretons, with some of his own troops. The danger was thus averted. Aware, however, that efficient arrangements were necessary, to replace that admirable system of defence, devised by King Alfred, he convened an assembly of the prelates, nobles and sheriffs, at Old Sarum; and obtained from them, not only an oath of fidelity, but a pledge, according to the principle of the feudal system, to defend him, as their lord, against all enemies, foreign or domestic. If we may rely on the authority of a chronicler, who wrote within a century of the time, this law led, in the ensuing year, to the formation of that antient and authentic Register of property, called Domesday Book.§

From this Record we obtain explicit information on the condition of our parent city. Sarum is mentioned as producing to the King, six pounds from the third penny, twenty shillings from half the profits of a mill, and sixty pounds by weight, from the augmented tax, which was paid through the hands of the Sheriff.† In another entry, the Bishop is described as holding the manor, which was taxed in the time of Edward the Confessor, at fifty hides, making thirty two carucates. Of this land, ten hides are stated to have been held in demesne, or in his own hands, comprising eight carucates. There were also twenty five villeins, and fifty borderers, with seventeen carucates. In the manor there were four mills, of forty shillings and seven pence value, and half a mill, of thirty shillings. The meadow amounted to one hundred and forty two acres. The pasture was twenty quarantenæ or furlongs long, and

§ Henry of Huntingdon p. 460. Blackstone B. 2. Ch. 4.

§ We may state as a standard of comparison, that from this third penny, Marlborough produced six pounds, Cricklade five, Malmesbury six, and Bath eleven.

one wide. The wood four quarantenæ long and two wide. Of this manor it is said, Edward holds five hides, Otho five hides, Hugo three, wanting one Virgate. Those who held them in the time of King Edward, could not be separated from the service of the bishop. Five carucates are in demesne, with three villeins, and seventeen borderers, with two carucates. The domain of the Bishop is valued at forty seven pounds; and that of his men at seventeen pounds ten shillings.†

† Villeins, Villani, supposed to be that class of tenants, who were attached to the soil, so called from the word Villa.

Borderers, Bordarii, boors, considered as holders of a cottage, with a small portion of husbandry land. The word is said to be derived from *Bord*, Saxon, a cottage or house.

Men, Homines, all classes of feudatory tenants.

The Hide was an uncertain portion of land, and probably signified a different quantity, at different times, and in different places. The word *familia* used by Bede, is rendered into Saxon, by King Alfred, by the term *hyda landes*. Spelman considered it to be the quantity, which could be cultivated by one plough in a year. In the Dialog. de Scaccariâ it is said to be 100 acres, by Malmesbury 96. In the time of Henry 2. it was estimated at 64 acres, in that of Edward 1. at 112.

The word *hide* has been eroneously derived from the Saxon *hydan* to cover. In fact, the term *haith* is found in the Mæso-Gothic of Ulfilas, the oldest form of the Teutonic language, in the general signification attached to the word field, as *Blomans haithios* the flowers of the field. Matt. 6. v. 28. *Haithios haldan Sweina*, to keep swine in the field. Luc. 15. v. 15. In the Theotisc the corresponding term *heyd* is found, to signify a field rich in grass and flowers. As the Anglo Saxon has *nyda landes*, so the collateral Frisian dialect has *hoeue lands*, with the same signification. In the Danish, also, we find *hoed*, in the Swedish *hed*, in the Islandic *heidi*, all bearing nearly the like import. From hence we may derive the word *heide*, of the later dutch and German, signifying a desert, sterile, or uncultivated land, or in the common English acceptation, a *heath*.

The carucate is a word of Norman origin, from *charrue* a plough. It is supposed to denote such a quantity of land, as could be cultivated with one plough, in a year, including meadow and pasture, and the necessary dwellings and shelter for the

It has been imagined, that the town or fortress was given by the conqueror, to Edward mis-called Earl of Salisbury, of the family of Devereux, but without foundation. Edward of Salisbury, as he is styled in Domesday, is mentioned as Sheriff, and as receiving certain profits in that capacity. Although, however, the different heads of his income are minutely specified, even to the number of eggs and the quantity of honey; and although his possessions in Wiltshire, are separately recapitulated, he is not des-

labourers and cattle. In Domesday it usually bears a certain proportion to the hide; and in some places, they appear to be identified. In the Monasticon, a carucate, in the time of Rich. I. is reckoned, in one place, at 60 acres, in another at 100. At Bicester, Oxon, a carucate is described as 112 acres, and two carucates at Middleton are represented as 300 acres.

The Virgate, or Yard land was different at different places. It is supposed that the hide of Domesday consisted of 4 Virgates. Agard observes that a yard land at Fendon was 60 acres, and 30 at Tyd. In the time of Hen. 5. it is variously stated, according to Dr. Nash at 30., 18 and even 15 acres.

Acra, the Acre was 40 perches long and 4 broad. The Norman acre different from the Saxon.

Perca, pertica, the perch, is stated, in different places, at 16 and 20 feet.

The Quarantena of Domesday, is principally applied to woodland. It was the furlong, and derived from the french *quarante* forty, being a measure of 40 perches.

The Pound, Mark, and Shilling of Domesday are considered as money of account. The penny, which was probably the unit used in computing other monies, contained in the time of Edward the First, a quantity of silver, in weight equal to 30 grains of wheat, taken from the middle of the ear. Twelve of these pence made the Norman Shilling; thirteen shillings and four pence the silver mark, and twenty shillings the pound.

For a more particular inquiry into these and other points, the reader may consult Wyndham's Wiltshire from Domesday; the Index to Domesday, published under the authority of parliament, by Mr. Ellis; and the Glossaries attached to our antient Chroniclers, and to the Leges Anglo Saxonicæ of Wilkins;—Also the Glossaries of Schilter and Wachter, of Kilian, the Anglo Saxon Dictionary of Lye, and the Dictionary of Meidinger.

cribed as the holder of a single tenement in the fortress, nor of a single foot of land in the manor.*

Two other great national Councils were subsequently held at Sarum. The cause of the first was the detection of a conspiracy formed in 1095 against William Rufus, apparently to establish the birth right of his elder brother Robert. With his characteristic decision, he attacked and broke the forces of the conspirators, at the head of which were Robert Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, and William de Owe or Eu, a possessor of extensive domains in this county; and calling a great Council at Sarum, he brought them to judgment. Mowbray was imprisoned for life, d'Eu being conquered in a trial by battle, underwent a most cruel punishment; and the inferior conspirators suffered in different degrees, according to their supposed guilt.†

The second national Assembly was held here 1116. Its object was to exact from the prelates and nobles of all England, an oath of fidelity to the heir apparent|| who

* Dr. Ledwich, the learned author of the Antiquates Sarisburienses, has fallen into a singular error, respecting this entry in Domesday. Taking only the taxation of fifty hides, without any reference to the other particulars, he is much embarrassed, as he might well be, to find that quantity of ground within the circuit of Old Sarum. His respectable authority has misled others.

The writer of these pages has spared no research, to ascertain the original boundaries of the Manor of Sarum, though without success. Judging from the features of the ground, he is inclined to believe, that the Icknield Street was the limit to the North, and the Avon to the West; but where it touched the other lands of the Bishop in Milford, he has not been able to discover.

† Simeon Dunelmensis de Gestis Regum Anglorum, p. 222. Bolton's Extinct Peerage, p. 207.

|| From the unsettled notions, which then prevailed relative to the right of sucession, or rather from the occasional disregard of such right, this expedient was sometimes resorted to, within a certain period of the conquest, as well as the coronation of the Son during the life time of the father.

shortly afterwards perished by shipwreck, in returning from Normandy. Its interference was also required, to settle a question of precedency, between the rival prelates of Canterbury and York.*

The City of Sarum derived additional consequence from the establishment of a Royal Residence at Clarendon, a spot judiciously selected by the Norman Sovereigns, for the advantage of a safe and speedy communication with their continental territories.§

* Eadmer. L'abbe, V. 10, p. 811.

§ For different parts of this Chapter, besides the works specially quoted, reference has been made to Gough's Camden, Art. Wilts, Hants, Dorset and Devon.

CHAPTER II.

THE most important event in the History of our City, and that which most permanently operated on its interests, was the transfer of the Episcopal See from Sherborne hither. This was effected by Bishop Herman, in virtue of the decree passed at a Synod, held by Lanfrank, Archbishop of Canterbury, for the removal of Episcopal Sees from obscure places, to considerable towns.* In the general policy of the conqueror towards the English Church, it is not difficult to trace a motive for this alteration. It was in fact a part of the system, which he regularly pursued, to weaken the local and personal influence of the native Saxon priesthood.

By some, Bishop Herman is said to have commenced the erection of a Cathedral; but the prelate to whom our Ecclesiastical Establishment is most deeply indebted, was Osmund, Lord of Seez, in Normandy, who had accompanied the conqueror to England, in a military capacity, was many years his chancellor, and was rewarded for his services, with high honours and extensive possessions. Assuming the clerical character, and succeeding to the

* Herman is designated as Bishop of Sherborne, in a council held in 1072 and as Bishop of Sarum, in a second held in 1075, Hence the transfer must have occurred in 1073 or 1074. L'abbe. V. 9, p. 1212, V. 10. p. 348.

Episcopal office, on the death of Herman, he endowed his new See with his secular property; and built the cathedral at Old Sarum, which he connected with a structure of the Saxon æra, then existing, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. On the *5th* of April 1092, it was consecrated by Osmund, with the assistance of Walkeline, Bishop of Winchester, and John of Bath.* The same year, the roof was thrown down, by a violent tempest, which occasioned great damage in many parts of England.†

Osmund assigned a liberal maintenance, for a Dean, thirty two Canons secular, four Archdeacons, two for Wilts, and two for Berks and Dorset, and for a competent number of choristers, together with subordinate ministers and officers.

The cathedral is supposed to have stood on the North Western side of the fortress, near the fragment of the outer wall, which yet remains. Of its style and ornaments, some indications may be seen, in the wall of the present Close, below St Ann's Gate.‖ If from such scanty data, we could venture to institute a comparison, we might regard it as approaching in character, to the original portion of the Abbey Church at Romsey.

Osmund composed a book of Customs, or Regulations

* The incident is thus commemorated in the rhymed Chronicle of Robert of Glocester, p. 416.

"So gret lytynge was the vyfte ger, so that al to nogt,
"The rof the chyrch of Salesbury yt broute,
"Rygt euene, the vyfte day that he yhalwed was."

† Brompton, p. 976. Knyghton, p. 2364.

‖ These fragments are undoubtedly Norman; those seen over the North gate, may have belonged to a still more antient structure.

for the performance of Divine Service, and the duties of the church in general, one article of which is here given, to shew his attention, even to the minutest details.

The Treasurer is enjoined, on the first Sunday in Advent, to deliver four wax lights at vespers, mattins, and mass; two for the High Altar, and two for the step before the Altar. The same on Palm Sunday, and on other Sundays, only two, but at the mass four. On the feast of the Nativity, both at vespers and mass, eight lights, each of one pound at least, two before the image of the Blessed Virgin, and six before the Holy Relics, Crucifix and images. On the chandelier before the step, five of half a pound each, and five on the wall, behind the desk, for reading the lessons. The same rule to be observed, in all double feasts, with processions, from Pentecost to the Nativity of the Virgin, and at that Nativity, seven lights in brass candlesticks, On other remarkable feasts, four about the altar, and two before the image of the Virgin. At Vespers and Mass, three besides on the chandelier, and three behind the reading desk. Also one before the altar of St. Martin, and one before the door of the Choir.

Some of the ceremonies observed in the Chapter and Choir, may not perhaps, even at this distant period, be deemed undeserving of attention.

In Chapter, at the right hand of the Bishop sat the Dean, then the Chancellor, the Archdeacons of Dorset and Wilts, and the subdean. On the left the Precentor, the Treasurer, the Archdeacon of Wilts, and the subchanter. Next to them the Canons priests, then the

§ Customary of Bishop Osmund MS. Bishop's Records.

Canons deacons, of the second form, afterwards the deacons, subdeacons, and minor orders of clerks. The boys, whether Canons or not, were to remain in the area. The first boy was to read from the *Martyrology*, or "*Jube*," or "*Tu autem Domine.*" After the reading, deaths, if any had occurred, were to be announced, and the assembly responded "*May their souls rest in peace.*" The boy was then to descend from the desk, and read the Table, or order of the service.

In the Choir, near the door, on the right, was the seat of the Dean, on the left that of the Chanter. On the East, or right hand, the Chancellor, and opposite, the Treasurer. Next after the Dean, the Archdeacon of Dorset, and then the subdean. Next after the Chancellor, the Archdeacon of Wilts. In the interval, the Canons highest in dignity, then the vicars priests, and by dispensation, a few deacons, distinguished for rank. On the second form, the younger Canons, then the deacons, and afterwards the rest of the clerks. The boys were to take place with the canons, on the first form. The Canons, on entering the Choir, if on the East, were to bow to the altar, and then to the Bishop. If on the West, to bow to the altar, and then to the Dean; and to observe the same ceremony, on quitting the Choir.

If a Canon often absented himself, at the daily sacrifice of the mass, or at the canonical hours, without a cause, and did not amend on admonition, he was to prostrate himself before the Dean and his brethren, in Chapter, and solicit pardon. If he was guilty of disobedience or rebellion, he was to be degraded from his stall, and to do penance, by standing at the door of the Choir,

among the lowest of the boys, according to the degree of his offence.‖

Our antient city may, however, be considered as having attained its highest splendour, under Bishop Roger, the successor of Osmund, and the favourite minister of Henry the First. He was not only raised to the See, but intrusted with the custody of the fortress, and employed his wealth and power, in repairing and improving the fortifications, and embellishing the Episcopal residence and Cathedral. "His church of Salisbury," says a contemporary writer, "he both made anew, and embellished with ornaments, so that it yielded to none, and surpassed many in England."† He obtained from the Sovereign, a comprehensive charter, confirming and extending the possessions and privileges of the Ecclesiastical Establishment, granting various immunities to the Canons, and their dependents, and to the City the privilege of a yearly Fair, for seven days, three before the feast of the Virgin, the feast itself, and three days after.§

After the accession of Stephen, the prelate still retained influence sufficient to procure the Royal confirmation of preceding concessions; and especially the appropriation of the churches of Odiham, Lys, and Brinkworth, for the benefit of the School, attached to the Cathedral.‖

‖ Customary of Bishop Osmund.

† Malmesbury.

"Castellum Salesberie, quod regii juris proprium esset, ab Henrico rege impetratum, *muro cinctum*, custodiæ suæ attraxerat." The only probable inference to be drawn from this enigmatical language, is, that he surrounded the city with a wall.

§ Charter of Henry the First, in the Bishop's and Chapter Records.

‖ Charter of Stephen, Chapter Records.

On the disgrace of Bishop Roger, the custody of the fortress was resumed by the King. The members of the Establishment were probably involved in the persecutions, which brought their munificent prelate to the grave, During the subsequent struggle for the Crown, between Stephen and Maud, they shared the calamities incident to to civil broils. Old Sarum was occupied by the adherents of Maud, under the command of Robert Earl of Glocester. On the other hand Stephen came to Wilton, and to straiten his antagonists, took post in the Nunnery there. The Earl, however, marching from Salisbury, on the approach of darkness, suddenly rushed into Wilton, fired the town in several places, and would have succeeded in surprising and capturing the King, had he not sought safety in a hasty and disgraceful flight.§

During this troubled interval, the property of the church became the prey of the contending parties; and as the Canons of Sarum adhered to the Bishop of Winchester, in his defections from Stephen to Maud, and from Maud to Stephen, the Episcopal and Chapter lands were seized by Maud, and not restored, till after her return to th continent.‖

On the accession of Henry the second, the possessions and privileges of our Ecclesiastical Establishment, were confirmed and extended. There can, however, be little doubt, that the welfare and tranquillity of the city were deeply affected by the struggle, which now occurred between the King and the Church, in the person of Arch-

§ Chronica Gervasii. p. 1358.

‖ Grant of Maud, dated Faleise June 10, 1148, Chapter Records.

bishop Becket. The commencement of the controversy arose from the criminal conduct of a priest, belonging to the Diocese of Sarum; and Joceline, then bishop, took a leading part, in the arrangement of the celebrated Constitutions of Clarendon, which were intended to circumscribe the usurpations of the papacy. For his share in this transaction, and for his concurrence in the coronation of Prince Henry, Joceline was twice visited with the archiepiscopal sentence of excommunication, and was not restored to his functions, till after the assassination of Becket, and the consequent humiliation of the crown.§

The spirit of the age, encouraged by the example of a warlike monarch, and actuated by religious, as well as martial enthusiasm, sought occupation in the exercises of Chivalry, and the pageantry of the tournament. According to an antient writer, the noble youths who aspired to distinction, in feats of arms, had since the time of King Stephen, been accustomed to seek those honours, on the Continent, which they had no opportunity to win in their native land. Richard the First, who had so effectually tried the courage and energy of his subjects, in the recent Crusade, was anxious that they should emulate the french, in that dexterity and promptitude, which can only be acquired and maintained by constant practice.

On this subject he now felt additional solicitude, because he was evidently about to renew the war with France, in retaliation for the mortifications which he had so repeatedly endured from his rival Philip.

§ The pardon of Joceline, by the Papal Legates, is still preserved in the Chapter Records.

He accordingly, by a Letter patent, dated at Ville Levesche, August 22, 1194, authorised his Justiciary, Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, to make arrangements for holding tournaments in several places, namely between Sarum and Wilton, between Warwick and Kenilworth, between Stamford and Warringford, between Brakely and Nixeberry, and between Blye and Tykehill. The prelate was directed to provide two clerks and two knights, at each place, to receive the oaths of the nobles, who were desirous of displaying their skill; and certain fees, according to the rank of the candidates, were established for the exercise of this privilege, namely for an Earl twenty marks, for a Baron ten, for a Knight with lands four, and for a Knight without lands, or an adventurer, two marks.

The terms of the oath, which was exacted from the parties frequenting the tournaments, are not without interest, as an authentic illustration of the manners and habits of the age.

In going to the tournament, or in returning therefrom, no earl, baron, or other person was to take any thing by the way, unjustly, or without leave, neither victual nor other provisions, but to purchase all necessaries, at a reasonable market. No one was to exact any forfeiture, by himself or others; nor according to his ability, to vex, or permit any one to be vexed. If he found any one offending, he was, if able, to redress the wrong, and if unable, he was to report it to the Barons, who had been duly sworn to preserve the peace of the King, during the tournament, that by their judgment right might be done.

The Earls, Barons, and others, frequenting the tournaments, were to swear also, that they would hold them

selves amenable to their Lord the King, and to his chief Justicary; that they would preserve his peace, uninjured and unbroken, and in their going and returning, as far as in their power lay, would especially abstain from injury to the king's forests, or his markets. That they would commit no wrong themselves, nor suffer wrong to be done by their followers; and if any thing unjustly done, were reported to the Barons, sworn to preserve the peace, they would amend it, according to their decree.

If any one was under agreement, or serving another, whatsoever he might be, he was to enjoy a legal truce, during the tournament, as well as in going and returning; and the party refusing to grant such truce, was either to be compelled to do so, or to be prohibited from joining in the tournament.

All were to swear, that they would not tourney before they had discharged the fees due to the King; and if they found any one tourneying, without having so paid, they were bound to take him into custody, and to deliver him to the King's bailiff, that he might abide the judgment of the Royal Justiciary.*

The local connections of the prelate, who had filled with distinction the See of Salisbury, may have influenced his choice, in the selection of this neighbourhood, for the display of a spectacle then irresistibly attractive to all ranks of people. Two vallies obliquely in-

* The Letter patent, authorising the Tournament, and the Conditions of the Oath, are given in Rymer's Fœdera, Vol. 1. p. 65. The letter itself in the Antiquates Sarisburienses, p. 59.—Rad. de Diceto Ymagines Historiarum p. 656.—Brompton p. 1261. Henry's History of England.

tersecting the tongue of land, between the Bath and Devises roads, offered situations for the purpose, as if formed by art, where ample space was afforded for the lists, and where thousands of spectators might have been accommodated, without difficulty or danger. Those who have been transported back in idea, to the period of which we treat, by the vivid description of the Tournament in the Romance of Ivanhoe, can scarcely survey this ground, without picturing to themselves, the impressive effect of an assemblage, so varied, interesting, and magnificent, on the elevated down, in full view of the majestic fortress of Old Sarum, on one hand, of Wilton and its venerable abbey on the other, and overlooking the rich and smiling bourns of the Avon and the Nadder. This spot must have offered a prospect, different indeed in character, but far more striking, than that assigned to the passage of arms at Ashby.

On the accession of King John, the church of Old Sarum obtained a full confirmation of all its possessions, privileges and immunities.|| But in the meantime, a series of vexations had occurred, which induced both the churchmen and citizens, to meditate a removal, to a less exposed and more convenient situation. Peter of Blois, a writer of the time, describes the place as barren, dry, and solitary, and the church as a captive on the hill, where it was built, like the ark of God, when shut up in the profane house of Baal. He embodies in prose and verse, the general wish for a more eligible abode. "Let us," he says, "in God's name, descend into the plain. There are rich champain fields and fertile vallies, abounding in the fruits of the earth, and watered by the living stream. There is

|| Charter of King John, Chapter Records.

a seat for the Virgin patroness of our church, to which the world cannot produce a parallel."

This design was conceived, as early as the time of Richard the First, by Herbert Pauper or Poor, the prelate who then occupied the See; and a piece of ground was even selected, in the neighbouring valley, as adapted for the purpose. The sanction of the King was obtained, by Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, who had shared the dangers of the crusade, and was honoured with the highest proofs of royal favour. But the project was frustrated, first by the want of funds, and afterwards by the heavy exactions, which King John extorted from the clergy, during his rupture with the papal See, and his struggles with his oppressed and indignant subjects.

When the country was at length delivered from his unworthy rule, the design of the removal was earnestly resumed. Richard Poor, the brother of the preceding prelate, who in 1217 was translated from Chichester to Sarum, availed himself of the interest, which he had acquired at the court of Rome, to procure the papal sanction, for the accomplishment of the object, so long desired. This sanction was granted by Honorius the third, March 29, 1218; and publicly announced by the Bishop and Chapter, in a decree issued the second day of the ensuing July.

The place selected for the erection of the Cathedral was in the angle formed by the junction of the Nadder and the Avon, a spot which might almost be considered, as chosen in contrast to the airy situation about to be relinquished. The first stone was laid, in the midst of a vast concourse of people, April 28, 1220; the first

service was celebrated in 1225; and in 1226 the bodies of the three preceding bishops, Osmond, Roger, and Joceline, were removed to their final place of repose, within the walls of the new fabric.

The particulars of a transaction, so important to the inhabitants of Salisbury, were minutely recorded by the precentor, William de Wanda, an eye witness, and have been given in another publication, to which we refer the reader.§ To the same authority we shall also refer, for a minute description of the structure, and the most remarkable incidents in its history.

In the beginning of October 1225, King Henry the third visited the new fabric, and made his offering in person; and in the January following, he issued a charter, confirming the possessions and privileges of the Establishment, and granting to the infant city, advantages at that period of the highest value. The City of New Salisbury was to remain for ever a free city. The citizens were to be exempted throughout England, from every kind of toll, from pontage, passage, pedage, lastage, stallage, carriage, and all other customs, on their goods, both by land and water, and to enjoy in every respect, the same immunities and exemptions as the citizens of Winchester. The bishop was empowered to inclose the city with ditches for protection against robbers, and to change and transfer

§ An Historical Account of the Episcopal See and Cathedral Church of Sarum or Salisbury, published under the name of Mr. Dodsworth, but in reality written by Mr. Hatcher, the editor and translator of the curious work of Richard of Cirencester. Mr. Britton has also published an Historical description of our Cathedral, in his Series of Cathedral Antiquities. The architectural portion of this work, in particular, is deserving of the highest praise.

the ways and bridges leading to it, as he might judge expedient. It was also to enjoy the privilege of a yearly fair, from the Vigil of the Assumption, to the Octave of the same, and of a weekly market, with all liberties and free customs, pertaining to such fairs and markets.*

On the 25*th* of March 1225, a deed was issued by the Bishop, in which, with the consent of William the Dean, and the chapter of Sarum, he confirmed to the free citizens, the privilege of giving, letting, or selling their tenements, in the presence of his bailiff, except to the church, or to religious houses, and of holding such tenements, quietly, freely, and peaceably, on the payment of the yearly rent of twelve pence, for each place.‖ These places are stated to contain, in length seven perches, and in breadth three, a description which sufficiently explains the regular intersection of the streets, at the present time, and the division of the city into squares, or as they are familiarly termed checquers.

We here pause, to advert to an incident, which de Wanda deemed worthy of particular commemoration, On the Saturday after the Epiphany, William Longspee, Earl of Sarum, having passed through many dangers by sea and land, returned hither from Gascony. He visited the new fabric, at nine the next morning, and was received in procession, with great joy. On the morrow he went to wait on the king, who was sick at Marlborough. Eight weeks after the day, on which he had been so honourably and cordially welcomed, he died in the Castle

* Charter of Henry the third, in Price's Account of the Cathedral, p. 8.

‖ Deed of Bishop Poor, in Price, p. 19.

of Sarum, and was interred the new Church, with many tears and lamentations.

Such is the brief and cautious relation of de Wanda; but a melancholy interest is attached to the fate of this valorous and accomplished nobleman, from the belief prevalent at the period, that he fell a victim to the treachery of the Justiciary, Hubert de Burgh. A report having been spread of his death, in consequence of the imminent peril, which he encountered, in his voyage homeward, the Justiciary sent his nephew Raymond, as a suitor to the supposed widow; and even endeavoured to force her into an adulterous union. The injured husband on his return, accused the Justiciary before the sovereign, and threatened to vindicate his own honour, if redress were denied. A menace from so distinguished a warrior was not to be disregarded. The humbled favourite acknowledged his fault, and purchased a reconciliation by costly gifts. But he meditated the deeper revenge. During the visit to Marlborough, he is supposed to have attained his nefarious purpose, by inviting the earl to a banquet, and mingling poison in the viands.

Deeds of this horrid character are ever involved in doubt and mystery. Still however, without assuming the existence of some extraordinary cause, it is impossible to account for the exclusion of William,§ the eldest son, from his paternal property and honours; for the poverty, apparently unmerited, to which he was reduced; and for the treatment, which at last drove him to meet an honourable, though untimely fate, among the champions of the

§ Matthew Paris, p. 734, 791, 850. Dugdale's Baronage. Historical Account of the Cathedral, p. 193.

Cross, on the distant borders of the Nile. At least the reason assigned is inadequate, namely his departure to the Holy Land, without the Royal license. It can scarcely be supposed, that the sovereign would have visited with such unrelenting severity, an offence comparatively light, committed by the son of a nobleman, to whose guidance he had himself been solemnly confided by his father, on his death bed.

We hasten to resume our narration. By the exertions of the members of the Establishment, and the liberality of the pious, the fabric of the new Cathedral advanced rapidly towards its completion. Bishop Poor, having been translated to Durham, in 1228, his successor, Bishop Bingham, availed himself of the privilege granted by the Royal Charter, by changing the course of the Icknield Street, or Western Road, to the new City, and by building at Harnham, a bridge over the Avon, of which in 1244 he consigned the custody to the Dean and Chapter. Upon it was erected a chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, in which two chaplains from the adjacent Hospital of St. Nicholas were to celebrate mass daily.§

The Cathedral was nearly completed by Bishop William of York, who died in March 1256; and finally was consecrated, with great solemnity, by his successor Egidius or Giles of Bridport, September 20, 1258.

§ Tanner Notitia Monastica art. Wilts. The original course of the Icknield Street, was over the hill from Old Sarum, through the Rectory garden at Bemerton, and across the meadows, towards the Race plain. It is alluded to in deeds of the beginning of the fifteenth century, under the name of the *Wilt way*, and formed the boundary between the parishes of Harnham and Netherhampton. Where it crosses the present lane to Netherhampton is a stone pillar, bearing the character of a Roman miliary, or mile stone.

We shall conclude this chapter, with a general description of the structure, which may be considered as the best and purest specimen of the early pointed style, to be found in England, perhaps in Europe.

The Cathedral Church of Salisbury consists of a nave, a chancel or choir, and a Lady Chapel, each with two aisles; and two transepts, each with a single aisle towards the East. Its form, therefore, is that of a double cross. The nave, choir, and transepts, rise into an elevation of three tiers or stories. The lower arches are of the lancet kind. The middle tier, or gallery answering to the roof of the aisles, consists of a series of flat pointed arches, each subdivided into four, and the spaces in the heads ornamented alternately with quatre-foils and rosettes of eight leaves. In the upper, or Clere-story, the openings consist of triple lancet windows. The vaulting is plain, turned with arches and cross springers only, but the intersections are marked with tufts of foliage. Of the choir, the lower arches, as well as those of the transepts, are enriched with an open zig zag moulding. The windows, within and without, are relieved with slender shafts, except in the Clere-story, where that ornament appears only within.

The Lady Chapel, in particular, cannot fail to awaken surprise and admiration. It consists, like the principal structure, of a body and aisles, separated by alternate single and clustered pillars, so light and slender, as almost to create a doubt, in the mind of the spectator, whether they really support the ponderous vaulting above. Adjoining the south side of the nave, is a square cloister, the arches of which resemble those throughout the middle tier of the building. It opens on the Eastern side,

into an octagonal Chapter House, which is enriched with the most diversified and elaborate decorations. In the space below the bases of the windows, is a series of sculptures, representing successive portions of Scripture History, from the Creation, to the overthrow of Pharaoh and the Egyptian host, in the Red Sea.

The West front is a striking proof of the taste and talent of the architect. The lancet and subdivided arches are here gracefully intermixed; a band of combined quatre-foils and trefoils is introduced, as a relief to the eye; and trefoil headed niches, are scattered over the whole front, as well as over the sides and reverse of the turrets, with which it is flanked. These were originally occupied by images, which from the mutilated remains still extant, must have corresponded with the exquisite productions of the chisel, still gracing the entrance into the Chapter House. On examining this front, every spectator will admit the justice of the observation, "that the builder here chose to exhibit his power of combining grandeur with elegance and simplicity, and that if he was elsewhere sparing of ornament, it was from taste and judgment, and not from poverty of imagination.*

To convey a disinct idea of the proportions of the building, its principal dimensions are here given.

Internally. Length of the Nave 299f. 6 inches; Choir 151f.; Lady Chapel 68f. 6 inches: total 449 feet; of the principal transept 203f. 10 inches, of the smaller transept 143 feet. Breadth of the nave and choir 34f. 3 inches; of the aisles 17f. 6 inches.

* Historical Account of the Cathedral.

Breadth of the principal transept 34f. 10 inches, of its aisle 15f. 6 inches; of the smaller transept 24f. 10 inches, and its aisle 14 feet.

Height of the principal vaultings 81 feet; of those of the aisles, and Lady Chapel 39f. 9 inches.

Externally. Extreme length 473f; of the transepts 229f. 7 inches, and 170 feet. Width of the West front 111f. 4 inches; of the nave and aisles 99f. 4 inches; of the transepts respectively 81f. 4 inches, and 65 feet.

Height to the top of the parapet wall of the nave 87 feet, of the aisles 44, of the roof 115, and of the West front 130 feet.

Chapter house, internal diameter 58 feet, and height of the vaulting 52.

Cloister internally, each side, 181 feet, width 18, and height 20.

Height of the tower and spire, to the top of the cross 399f. 10 inches. Breadth of the tower from East to West 51f. 2 inches, from North to South 50f. 6 inches. Height to the top of the parapet wall 207 feet.‖

‖ From the communications of Mr. Fisher, Clerk of the works. Historical Account of the Cathedral.

CHAPTER III.

THE antient Cathedral and Canonical Houses were yet standing at Old Sarum; but the Ecclesiastical Establishment was permanently removed to the New City. In 1269 occurs the first notice, relative to the appointment of two vicars, to celebrate divine service, in the perpetual Chantry, dedicated to the service of the Blessed Virgin, in the original Cathedral. This practice subsequently prevailed, almost to the time of the Reformation.

At this early period, the History of the Cathedral is the History of the City. We may therefore advert to particulars, apparently regarding only the Establishment, but in reality intimately connected with the welfare of the rising community, to which it had given an origin, as the means of attracting hither a constant influx of pilgrims and strangers. Among the documents of the Chapter, are numerous indulgencies, granted by different prelates, to such of their flocks, as should perform certain offices of devotion, in the new structure, and contribute towards its completion.

Soon after the ceremony of the foundation, Stephen Langton, Cardinal and Archbishop of Canterbury, granted an indulgence of thirty days, to those who should

contribute to the new fabric. His successor, Edmund of Abingdon, who as Treasurer of the church, at Old Sarum, had acquired an interest in its concerns, imitated his example. In 1270, Archbishop Kilwardby granted an indulgence of thirty days, to such as should pray at the tomb of William Longspee, for the repose of his soul. William, bishop of Bath and Wells, in 1271 announced a similar grace "to such as should visit the church of the Blessed Virgin, and pray for the peace of the kingdom, for the soul of Bishop Robert, there buried, and for the souls of all faithful defunct." Like privileges, under different conditions, were granted by many other prelates.

In 1271 and 1272 by Anianus, the first and second, Bishops of St. Asaph.

In 1278 by the Archbishop of Cassel.

1279 by Robert, bishop of Bath and Wells.

1280 by the Archbishop of Dublin.

1387 by William, bishop of Landaff, and Henry, bishop of Salisbury.

1288 by Godfrey, bishop of Worcester.

1289 by William, bishop of Salisbury.

1291 by John, archbishop of Dublin.

1293 by the archbishop of Dublin, Bishop Longspee, Thomas, bishop of Rochester, and Oliver, bishop of Lincoln.

1294 by John, archbishop of York, Ralph, bishop of Norwich, Richard, bishop of Hereford, and Thomas of Exeter.

1295 by Anianus, bishop of Bangor, John, bishop of Winchester, Gilbert of Chichester, and Walter of Coventry and Litchfield.

1297 by the archbishop of Dublin, and William, bishop of Bath and Wells.

1299 by Nicholas, archbishop of Dublin, and Simon, bishop of Salisbury.

1301 by Godfrey, bishop of Worcester.

1304 by Caducanus, bishop of Bangor.

1304 by Robert, archbishop of Canterbury, and Henry, bishop of Winchester.

1306 by Ralph, bishop of London, and John, bishop of Chichester.

Such a concourse of people, as these spiritual benefits were calculated to attract to the new fabric, and the large sums expended in its construction, must have infused spirit and activity into all the inhabitants of the vicinity. The city itself, under this fostering influence, may also be considered as having assumed the form and character, which it was thenceforward to bear.

In virtue of the charter granted by Henry the Third, Nicholas de Brookeby was in 1227 elected as the first mayor, but for some reason, which has not been commemorated, the office was not again filled, during a considerable interval. However, since the confirmation of the original Charter, by Edward the First, in the year 1278, the series of civic governors has been uninterrupted. In 1295 the City first exercised the privilege of deputing members to parliament.

The very causes, which contribute to prosperity, are too often the more readily overlooked, as their effects are more sensibly felt. Such was the case among the citizens of Salisbury. Conceiving themselves aggrieved

by the obligations annexed to their feudal dependence, and especially by the demand of tallage, then first made by bishop Simon de Gandavo, the mayor, Richard of Ludgarshall, and a party of the citizens, appealed to the King, and without the consent of the commonalty, obtained permission to renounce their privileges, on the condition of being exempted from the claims of their prelate. The folly of their choice was, however, soon evident. Deprived of their advantages and immunities,† their trade instantly declined, and their consideration was lost; and in their own language, "from being members of a city, to which it had been glorious to pertain, they were become a derision to the people, and their daily song."

Accordingly, the more considerate portion of the community submitted to their Bishop, "and humbly and devoutly sought him, to dispose and ordain, with respect to them and their state, according to his concience, promising to fulfil his direction, and thenceforth for ever, to be firmly bound thereto." Their offer was accepted; the King, at the solicitation of the prelate, restored the privileges they had renounced; and by the intervention of Mr. Walter Harvey, one of the Canons, an agreement was arranged, for the maintenance of concord and confidence in future. The principal articles were:

That the citizens should be duly subject to their lord the Bishop, paying and performing all rents and services, contenting themselves with their respective tenements and

† For a particular account of the immunities, which the Citizens of Salisbury enjoyed as tenants of the Bishop, see History of the Cathedral, part 2, ch. 1. These were all formally confirmed to the Church at New Sarum, by Henry the Fifth.

places, and abstaining from incroachments on his rights and property, or from obstructing him, in the measurement and disposal of the ground, which remained unappropriated.

They were not, however, to be bound to attend and do service at the court, called the View of frank pledge, more than twice yearly, except in certain specified cases. Such pleas, also, as had been usually pleaded, were still to be pleaded in this Court; and testaments, bequeathing tenements, in the city, to be exhibited here, before the legatees were allowed to take possession.

They were permitted yearly to chuse their mayor, but he was, according to custom, to swear before the Bailiff or Steward of the Bishop, that he would faithfully execute his office; and he was so to conduct himself, as to give them satisfaction.

The Serjeants and public ministers of the City were to be chosen, according to custom; but if they failed in the due execution of their offices, they might be punished or even removed, at the discretion of the Bishop; the citizens binding themselves, if required, to render satisfaction for their misconduct. Of such ministers the citizens were to elect two, and the bishop a third, who was empowered to superintend the others.

No general collection, for the necessities of the City, was to be made, without due notice to the Steward or Bailiff of the Bishop. The common seal was to be kept under three keys, one to remain in the custody of the Bishop, the other two in that of the citizens.

No one was to occupy the stalls or places in the mar-

ket, without the license of the Steward or Bailiff. No one was to purchase provisions or other articles for re-sale, before one o'Clock, and in cases, where the servants of the Bishop, canons, and citizens met together, the inferior was to allow the superior the priority of purchase.

Lastly, a gild of merchants was to be established, in which all who had submitted to the Bishop were to be included. Afterwards, however, no one was to participate in this privilege, unless admitted by the Bishop, or the Mayor for the time being. The fees arising from such admissions, were to be divided into two parts, one to belong to the Bishop, and the other to be equally divided between the Mayor and commonalty.*

The restoration of the privileges thus wantonly cast away, was not effected without a heavy pecuniary sacrifice. According to the abridged Rolls, the Citizens paid a fine to the King, of two hundred marks, for the renewal and confirmation of those liberties, which they had gratuitously obtained by the Charter of King Henry.†

After this accommodation had restored harmony and confidence, the Bishop in 1310 exercised the right vested in him by the royal charter, in permitting the inhabitants to fortify the City, with a rampart and ditch. The remains of this work were extant within memory, and shew the place to have then occupied nearly the same extent of ground as at present. It abutted on the little stream and marsh, below St. Martin's Church, in the line of the road passing the Catholic Chapel; crossed the top of Milford

* Articles of agreement between the Bishop and Citizens, in the Antiquitates Sarisburienses, p. 259.

† Abbreviatio Rotulorum, 34 Edw, 3rd.

Street; traversed the Green Croft, and the grounds belonging to Mr. Wyndham; proceeded through Swayne's Close, and turning Westward, terminated on the main stream, near the point once occupied by Castle Gate.*

Various deeds, also, which are still preserved in different repositories, may be adduced to shew, that the internal arrangement of the different parts of the city, has undergone little change. Thus we find references to the Butcher Row in 1287, to the Fish Shambles, behind the Guildhall, to the Free School and Castle Street in 1334, to Gigore or Gigant Street, and Wynemand Street in 1334, to the Poultry Cross, New Street, and Scots Lane, in 1335. to Fishington or Fisherton in 1341, to High Street in 1342, to Minster† and Silver Streets in 1369, to Endless Street in 1348, to Brown Street, previously called Tottle-bells Street, in 1369, to Winchester Street in 1379, to Catherine Street in 1393, to Culver Street in 1402. In 1400 we find also a bequest, for paving the market, and for repairing the *upper* Bridge in Fisherton.

On the situation of Ayleswade Bridge, which was

* From the plan of Salisbury, given by Speed in 1626, and that published about the middle of the last Century, from the Survey of Nash.

† From several documents in the middle of the 14th Century, it appears that the whole line, from Castle Street to the Close, occasionally bore the name of Minster Street.—Thus Thomas Harpenden, son of Stephen Harpenden, formerly of the City of New Sarum, conveys to Roger Moton, a certain tenement in Minster Street, near the North gate of the Close, within a trench of water, running under the said gate, between the said Close and City, on one hand, and a tenement of the said Roger Moton on the other—6 Edw. 3rd. Thomas de Boyton, Bowyer, of New Sarum, bequeaths to his wife, his capital tenement, situated in Mynster Street, which is called Castle Street. Chartulary of St. Nicholas, MS. in the possession of Mr. Wyndham.

recently a subject of investigation, we are enabled to throw some light. Thomas de Boyton, Bowyer, or Bow-maker of Salisbury, who appears to have possessed considerable property, among other bequests, left a certain sum conditionally, for the amendment and preservation of the way, called Drakehall Street, and the way which leads to the Bridge of Ayleswade, and for the repair of that Bridge itself. Previously to that period, namely in 1314 or 1315, Robert Hungerford, knight, conveyed to the Warden and Scholars of the House of St. Nicholas de Valle, that meadow, which "lies in a certain angle, as you go to the bridge of Ayleswade, opposite to the Close of the Hospital of St. Nicholas, on the West side of the Street, called Cartere Street, between the Close of the Bishop of Sarum, on the North, and the aforesaid way on the South.*"

As the original division of New Sarum into parishes, also gave rise to a question of considerable local importance, we must be permitted to revert again to the period, immediately following the foundation of the Cathedral. Two of the churches in the vicinity of the City, namely those of Laverstock and Harnham, are clearly of much earlier date than the Cathedral itself. That of Fisherton is not more modern, and the font,† displays a character, which may be regarded as indicative of an original foundation, as antient as the conquest. There is also no historical evidence, that any ecclesiastical

* Chartulary of St. Nicholas.

† It was antiently the custom to preserve the original font even when the church was rebuilt, because it was considered as doubly hallowed, by the sacrament of baptism.

structure existed, of an age prior to the Cathedral, within the space now occupied by the city. That such was the case, may be inferred from the expression of Bishop Poor, in his charter to the city, in 1225, wherein he adverts to the *consent of William the Dean*, and *the Chapter of Sarum*, as the only persons whose interests could be affected by its operation. In 1227 we find the first mention of an Hospital, dedicated to St. Nicholas, of which Ela, countess of Salisbury, is said to have been a liberal benefactor, and which owed its foundation to Bishop Poor. The chapel of this establishment, from the style of its architecture, is undoubtedly coeval with the Cathedral. Apparently also, there was connected with it, a church dedicated to St. Martin, which according to Leland, from the tradition of the place, stood at a short distance to the North; but being affected by the freshets of the river, it was desecrated and rebuilt on the higher ground. At all events, Bishop Poor in 1228, a short period before his translation to Durham, granted to a priest, designated as Master Harvey, "the Church of St. Martin, of his Manor of Sarum, with the chapel of Stratford, which were in his own gift, and that of his successors, and all other churches and chapels, built or to be built, in his City of Sarum, saving, however, to the commons of the Cathedral, the tithe of Sheaves and hay. To this was added the tithe of the Mills, in the City of New Sarum, and of all lands, held as Court lands, and situated within the ditches of the said city.

In 1240, only twelve years after this grant, a church was founded by Bishop Bingham, in the heart of the city and dedicated to the then popular Saint, Thomas à

Becket. Some portions of the structure, particularly the East end, may be assigned without hesitation to the latter part of the thirteenth century, though the church itself was not completed, till a much later period.†

In consequence of the increase of the City, Bishop de la Wyle founded another establishment, which he dedicated to the honour of Edmund, Saint and Confessor, formerly Treasurer to the Cathedral.§ He rendered it parochial with cure, and collegiate, for a provost and thirteen canons; and nominated Nicholas de St. Quinton, as the first provost. The preamble to the deed of foundation, which is dated Feb.17, 1268, declares the endowment to have been made, with the consent of *the venerable the Dean and Chapter, of the religious Prior and brethren of the Hospital of St. Nicholas, and of the discreet John de Middleton, subchanter of the Cathedral church of Salisbury, and Rector of the Church of the Blessed St. Thomas.* These expressions leave no doubt that the rights of the incumbent of St. Martin's were identified with those of the Prior of St. Nicholas; and the fact is decidedly established, by a subsequent clause, where, to the parish of St. Martin's, are added, *"all the parochial rights and appurtenances, of the tenants who were formerly parishioners of the Hospital of St. Nicholas."*

† Thomas de Boyton, whose testament has already been quoted, of the date of 1400, bequeaths from the debt owing to him, by John Gilbert, twenty marks, to the *new* fabric, on the South side of the Church of St. Thomas. As late, also, as May 2, 1404, the Dean and Chapter gave twelve marks, towards the works of the *Campanile*, or bell tower of St. Thomas. Chartulary of St. Nicholas, and Chapter Records.

§ In the list of Treasurers, he is mentioned as Edmund de Abingdon, in 1222. He was made Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1234, and died in 1244.

In this deed Bishop de la Wyle proceeds to determine the limits of the respective parishes, in terms which accurately apply to the present boundaries.† In addition to the extent assigned to the Parish of St Martin, within the barriers of the city, he adds "the *Houses of all the inhabitants, without the Eastern barrier of the city, together with Milford and Winterbourn-ford.*"

† This specification of the limits, may be thus identified with the present boundaries, clause by clause. "The parish of St. Edmund shall consist of the house of John Schoch, and the houses of all the inhabitants of the same street, towards the Castle, on both sides, within the bars and without." As Bedwin Street and Scots Lane were probably not then built, this description indicates the whole of Castle Street, above Scot's Lane. "The houses of all the inhabitants of the same street, on the East side to the corner." The boundary line is thus traced to the Market place. "The house of John de Kaln, and from thence in a straight line Eastward, to the house of Hugh Nagg, thence to the house of Gilbert Chyme, and from the same, in a line, to the house of William de Porton." These indications carry us to the corner of the Blue Boar Row, the opposite corner of Winchester Street, and then to the corner of Milford Street. "From thence in a line, to the house of John the Whitesmith, near the bar." The North side of Milford Street, as far as the little public house called the Bell. "Of the market place, the portion extending in a line from the house of John de Kaln, to that of William de Porton." A diagonal line drawn from the corner of Castle Street to that of Milford Street, including the site of the present Council House.

The limit of the parish of St. Martin is thus traced. "The house of Walter Das, and from thence, ascending the same street, in a line towards the bar." The South side of Milford Street, from the corner of Brown Street to the top. "From the house of the said Walter, on the same part of the Street towards the South, in a line to the house of Simon the Cutler, and the house of Walter Cummin." This comprises the East side of Brown Street, to St. Anne's Street. "From the house of the said Walter, on the same part of the street, to the house of Richard Blackmoor." The North part of St. Anne's Street, to the corner opposite the gate. "From the aforesaid house to the Fount of St. Nicholas." This line descends Exeter Street, to the vicinity of the river.

It it is finally stated, that "the Parish of St. Thomas, shall contain whatsoever is beyond the limits aforesaid, without the Close of the Canons in our aforesaid City, together with the church of Stratford, and its appurtenances."

In the time of Henry the Third, and Edward the First, an Inquiry was instituted, to ascertain the rights, possessions, and prerogatives of the crown, as well as the rights, privileges, and property of individuals. The result of this inquiry is exhibited in the Hundred Rolls,* which not only supply a valuable commentary to Domesday, but furnish some curious information, relative to the state of the Old and New Cities of Sarum.

The Jurors of Old Sarum, in their verdict, state, that the fortress is a borough belonging to the demesne of the crown; that the barony of the bishop of Sarum, and the barony of the abbess of Wilton, the barony of Walter Walerand, the *barony of Earl Patrick, of Sarum*, the barony of Walter of Dunstanville, of Nicholas de Haversham, and Walter de Pavely, and certain others, in the county of Wilts, are held of the King, *in Capite*, and ought to keep ward in the Castle of Sarum.

They declare, that the said Borough is in the hands of the King, and that he receives from his tenements therein, by the hand of the Sheriff of Wilts, four marks, thirteen shillings and fourpence.

They state, farther, that the burgesses of Old Sarum have the return of the king's writs, and the judgment of felons, taken within the said borough, according to the custom of Winton,

They complain, that whereas the bishop of Sarum has the right of a free market, by the concession of King Henry, in the city of New Sarum, for one day weekly, namely, Tuesday, he nevertheless holds a market, on the

* These statements are taken from the Hundred Rolls of Edward I.

principal days of each week, to the detriment of the merchants of Old Sarum and Wilton.

Another grievance merits notice, as tending to prove the occupation of the fortress by the Sheriff.

They represent, that a certain Robert of Hoxham, Sheriff of Wilts, forty years before, first began, in virtue of his office, to take from the men of Old Sarum, four gallons of ale from every brewing, for two pence, which they had not been accustomed to give in preceding times. That afterwards of Nicholas of Haversham, William of Tinhyde, Nicholas of Losteshull, John de Vernu, Godfrey Skidmor, Ralph Russell, Nicholas Daungir, William le Dun, and Stephen of Eddeworthe, had severally, in their times, and in the same manner, oppressed them, by levying the same assize. That, moreover, Walter Sterkesley, in his time had taken four gallons, for a penny, and that his example was followed by Hildebrand, the actual Sheriff.

On the other hand, the Jurors of New Sarum declare, that the Bishop holds the city with its appurtenances, from the King, *in Capite*, and that it is the capital manor of the whole barony.

That the Bishop holds pleas, relative to chattels unlawfully distrained or taken; and that he enjoys the power of capital punishment, and the right of levying the assize of bread and ale.

They complain, that the bailiffs of Wilton impede merchants transporting their merchandises along the royal roads, especially to New Sarum, London, Oxford, and Wallingford; that they seize the said merchants and their merchandises, by force of arms, and detain them at Wil-

ton, forcing them to traffic against their will, and even beating, wounding, and otherwise ill treating them.

Finally, they represent, that the Earl of Glocester had forcibly afforested all the lands, vills, and pastures, from the vill of Sefton, to the Bridge of Ayleswade, along the bank of the Noddre. That he claimed this space of ground, as his forest; placing there seven of his foresters, to attach for vert and vension, contrary to the laws and customs of the kingdom, and demanding also cheminage, every where within the said boundaries. All this he is stated to have done, contrary to the perambulation of the forests, made by Richard Bishop of Sarum, the bishop of Bath, William de Longspey, Earl of Sarum, and William Bruere, in the fourth year of Henry, Son of King John. 1220 or 1221.*

In another allegation, it is farther said, that the foresters of the Earl of Glocester, at Blackendon, in the county of Dorset, take and are accustomed to take cheminage on the king's highway, without Ayleswade Bridge, which leads to the City of New Sarum, and elsewhere to the country villages. That they exact a penny for the fence month,† contrary to law, from every cart bringing brushwood, heath or turves, out the New Forest, or elsewhere, beyond the limits of their bailiwick.

In specifying the infractions of the Royal proclamation against conveying wool to Flanders, they enumerate such

* Similar complaints are made in the Inquest for the Hundred of Damerham, as also in that for Downton. Rot. Hundred. p. 253.

† The Fence Month, *Mensis vetitus*, in forests, was that in which the deer fawned, extending from fifteen days before midsummer to fifteen days after. There were also fence months for fish, as well as for wild beasts. Blount's Law Dictionary.

a number of delinquencies, as to furnish ground for the supposition, that this City was then the center of a considerable traffic, in that commodity. The persons thus charged are:

Ralph de Aune, 20 packs sent to Lymington.
Robert de Trilleran, 4.
Robert de Pentrich, 20.
Robert de Deveneys, 2.
John de Opere, to Southampton, 12.
Gilbert Chun to Lymington, 14.
Nicholas de Aune, 3.
Robert de Wallup, 10.
Thomas de Reigate, 40 to Lymington, and the Pool of Lymington.
Hamo de Lyswis, 10.
Henry le Diny, 20.
John de Homyington, 12.
William de Langford, 3.
Michael le Cavanac, 8.
Stephen de Reigate, 6.
Roger de Leu, 4.

From the local concerns of our City, we may perhaps be here permitted, to advert to a public transaction, of considerable interest. After having provoked the hostility of the church, and wearied the zeal of his nobles, by his repeated exactions, Edward the First summoned an assembly at Sarum, from which the clergy were excluded, with the hope of obtaining support, for the prosecution of the war against France. He condescended to solicit several of the nobles, to pass over into Gascony;

but receiving only excuses, he threatened to transfer their lands to others more complaisant. These menaces aggravated the rising discontent. The Earl of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, and the Earl of Hereford, Lord Constable, in particular, joined in resisting his application. To his instances, the former replied, I will readily fulfil that part of my duty, which requires me to go, when the King himself appears at the head of his army. Edward abruptly rejoining, "Thou shalt go without me," received a more direct refusal. Indignant at this opposition, he exclaimed "By God, Earl, thou shalt either go or hang!" The Earl as indignantly replied, "By the same oath, King, I will neither go nor hang!" He immediately quitted the assembly, without leave; and being joined by other nobles, they soon collected a sufficient force, to awe the monarch, and to resist the exaction of contributions, within their respective demesnes.§

Having already traced the division of the city into parishes, and endeavoured to ascertain the dates, to which the erection of the different churches may be assigned, it becomes necessary to advert to other ecclesiastical Establishments. In Fisherton was a house of Black Friars, or Friars Preachers, the foundation of which is ascribed by Godwin, to Robert Kilworthy, Archbishop of Canterbury. A convent of Franciscans or Grey Friars, appears to have been established in the city, soon after the building of the Cathedral.† This last convent is frequently

§ Knyghton, 2493.

† These Establishments must have been among the earliest of those Orders in the kingdom, for according to Knyghton, the Friar's Preachers were first introduced in 1217, and the Friars Minors in 1228. p. 2422. William of Worcester, p. 81.

mentioned in the Bishops' and Chapter Books, and by William of Worcester, is stated to have been founded by Bishop Richard Poor. To these Establishments a bequest is made in the will of Thomas de Boyton, already quoted, namely to each brother, belonging to the Convent of Friars Preachers at Fisherton, whom his executors should find poor and in want, the sum of eight pence, to pray for his soul and that of his wife Agnes; to the Convent of Friars Minors in Sarum, half a mark; and to each brother therein, the same sum as to those in Fisherton.

An Establishment, which at first seemed likely to give a new character to the city, is here entitled to particular mention. In consequence of an insult, which had been offered to Otho, the papal legate, at Oxford, in 1238, an interdict was laid on that city, and many of the Students withdrew to Salisbury. This incident suggested to Bishop Bridport, the idea of forming an Establishment for public instruction. In 1260 he founded in the meadow, between the river and the Cathedral, and opposite the Hospital of St. Nicholas, the College or House of St. Nicholas de Valle, or Vaux, for the maintenance of a Warden, two chaplains, and twenty poor scholars, who were to be instructed in the knowledge of Holy Writ, and of the liberal arts. The nomination of the warden was vested in the Dean and Chapter, as patrons, and the office was generally filled by a resident member of the Cathedral. The lectures were also to be given by a Doctor or Bachelor in Divinity, of whom the nomination appears to have been vested in the Chancellor. Though much zeal was mani-

fested in support of the institution, the restoration of tranquility at Oxford, frustrated the views of its founder; and it appears to have declined gradually, till it fell at the dissolution. In the latter end of the fifteenth century, it seems, however, to have possessed the Advowson of Milborne St. Andrew, and Dewlish, in Dorsetshire, and landed possessions or hcuses, in various parts of Dorset, and Wilts, and in the city of New Sarum.§

One transaction connected with this Establishment, is not undeserving of notice. Roger Moton, with Christina his wife, yielded certain tenements and possessions to the master and scholars, on the following conditions: That they should have their victuals in the said house, for the term of their lives, with ingress and egress, in the same manner, as any scholar of the Establishment. That Roger should sit at the second table, with Roger Fouk on his right hand, as long as the said Roger should live, and after his decease should enjoy his place. That Christina should sit where she pleased, and have the use of an apartment, with all requisite accommodations, to be built at the expense of her husband. That he should himself be permitted to build a stable for one horse. That after the death of her husband, Christina should receive annually, one mark of silver, at the Feast of the Annunciation. Lastly, the master and scholars, engaged to celebrate the anniversary of the said Roger and Christina, after their decease, and promised to pay the sum of two pence to each scholar of the house, who should be present and assist at the celebration.

§ Chartulary of the College De Vaux. Notes to Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle, p. 520.

In 1327 the Canons obtained from Edward the Third, then at Nottingham, a permission to inclose their Close with an embattled wall of stone, and to hold it so inclosed, to themselves and their successors, without let or hindrance from himself, his successors, or their officers.

To this privilege, which was then highly valued, was soon added, an exemption from the jurisdiction of the Royal Mareschal and Seneschal, or in other words, a relief from the onerous duty of furnishing provisions and lodgings, to the King's retinue.||

An incident which may be considered as the virtual rupture of the last link, connecting the two cities, was the demolition and removal of the antient Cathedral of Osmund, and the Canonical residences. This was effected, under a grant from Edward the Third, dated December 16, 1331. It announces that he had lately given to Robert the Bishop, and to the Dean and Chapter of the Church of the blessed Virgin Mary, at Sarum, all the stone walls of the former Cathedral church at Old Sarum, and of the houses which had before belonged to the Bishops and Canons of that church, within his fortress of Old Sarum, as his donation, to be employed in the improvement of the church at New Sarum, and the inclosure pertaining to the same. It then stated, that as they had a certain chantry in the said church, he gave them permission to establish it anew, in any other place, within the fortress, and to hold it thereafter to themselves and their successors.§

|| Chapter Records, quoted in Dodsworth.

§ In 1392 is an entry in the Chapter Records, that their Chapel at Old Sarum needed repair, as well as the organ belonging to the same.

It would be foreign to our purpose to enter into the arguments adduced to prove, that the materials of these antient buildings were partly employed in the completion of the spire. We shall merely observe, that the conjecture is corroborated, by the style of this stupendous addition to the original structure, which in its varied ornaments and general finish, bears the graceful characters, that are considered as distinctive of the æra of Edward the third.†

As connected with the office of the Sheriff, Old Sarum had continued to be the chief seat of the royal authority, in the county, from the time of the conquest; and the documents we shall now adduce, in addition to the facts already mentioned, will suffice to prove, that the possession of the fortress, and the honour of the Earldom were perfectly distinct. In the seventh, twelfth, and part of the fifteenth of Henry III, or 1226, 1227, and 1230, Ela, the widowed countess of Salisbury, held the Office of Sheriff of Wilts, with the custody of the fortress. The Sheriff alty and the custody of the fortress were granted

40 Henry 3, 1256-5 to John de Veruu.‖
Edward 1, ——— to John de Wotton.
5 Edward 2, 1311-12 to Adam de Waleraunt.
6 Edward 2, ——— to John de Kyngeston.
7 Edward 2, ——— to the same.
10 Edward 2, ——— to Philip de la Beche.

† Letter Patent of Edward the third, dated Sherborne A. R. 5. MS. Chapter Records. For an investigaton of the subject, See Dodsworth, p. 145.

‖ Rotulorum originalium, in Cur. Secac. Abbreviatio, passim,

13 Edward 2, ——— to the same.

15 Edward 2, ——— to Adam de Waleraunt.

Our city and neighbourhood became historically connected with the transactions of that period, when Mortimer, through the guilty passion of a licentious queen, was enabled to usurp all the powers of the State, and to hold the youthful sovereign, Edward the Third, in a state of abject dependence. Aware that he was detested, as well by the higher nobility, as by the great mass of the nation, he summoned a parliament at Salisbury, hoping to entrap the most obnoxious and enterprising of his opponents. In obedience to the royal command, the Earls of Kent, Norfolk, and Lancaster approached the appointed place, without an escort of their retainers, as was almost the general custom of the time; but finding that Mortimer and his partisans, were attended by an imposing force, they retired, and flew to arms. A temporary accommodation was effected, but the crafty favourite did not desist from his nefarious purpose. By pretending that the dethroned king, Edward the Second, was yet living, he entangled his well meaning, but unsuspicious brother, the Earl of Kent, in a pretended conspiracy for his restoration. Of this crime he accused him before the parliament, and had influence enough to procure a sentence of death, against him. "But" as our national historian has observed, "although peers could be found to condemn this unfortunate prince, so great was the affection borne him by the people, that it was evening before his enemies could find a man to perform the office.||

On the execution of the Earl of Kent, his property

|| Hume's History of England, V. 2. p.326.

was confiscated, and his hapless wife and children consigned to a prison. Among the documents of the time, is an order from Edward the Third, stating "that he had empowered his beloved and faithful Nicholas de Langford, and his beloved valet at arms, John Payn, to take the bodies of the Countess of Kent, and her children, and transport them to his Castle at Sarum, under safe and sure conduct, and there to deliver them to the custody of the Sheriff of Wilts, till farther orders.

After directions for seizing and securing the jewels, chattels and property of the Countess, in the Castle of Arundel, and the vicinity, the persons abovementioned are directed so to convey the countess, that she shall have on the road only the attendance of two damsels and of her children.

Lastly, the Sheriff of Wilts is injoined, to receive the Lady, with her two damsels and children, from the aforesaid Nicholas and John, and in the Castle safely, securely, and honourably to keep them, until farther orders. He is instructed to assign her a competent maintenance, while in his custody, from the revenues of his bailiwick; and acquainted that for such advances, due allowance shall be made to him, in his account with the Royal Exchequer.||

Towards the close of the desperate struggle with France, which was terminated by the peace of Bretigny, we find a document, proving the importance attached to Old Sarum as a fortress. In an order from Edward the Third to the Sheriff of Wilts, dated Westminster, May 16, 1360, he states that his enemies from France, with a large body

|| Order of Edward 3. Wynton 14 Mar. A. R. 4.—1330. Fœdera.

of armed men and horse, had landed at Winchelsea, the preceding Sunday, had captured that town, inhumanly slaughtered the inhabitants, and wasted the country round, with fire and sword, He therefore directs that officer to supply the royal Castles of Old Sarum and Marlborough, with a sufficient number of men, at the royal charge, and the victual requisite, as in his discretion he shall judge fit; to levy in his bailiwick, the said men, either in or out of liberties, as should appear proper, and place them in the said fortresses, taking an indenture from those who furnished the victual, of the quantity and price, that he might receive compensation in his account with the Exchequer.§

But notwithstanding the value attached to Old Sarum as a fortress, and the advantages probably connected with its occupation by the Sheriff, it continued to decline, after the removal of the Cathedral. In the twenty fifth year of Henry the sixth, John Lord Stourton, Treasurer to the Royal Household, procured a grant in fee of the Castle, then so ruinous, that it yielded no benefit to the king, together with the banks, ditches, walls, and gardens thereunto belonging, to be held by fealty, at the yearly rent of 3s. 4d.† Its connection with the office of Sheriff does not, however, even then appear to have ceased; for the County Gaol is said to have remained at Old Sarum, till the time of Henry the Seventh.‖

According to the Survey of Church property, made by

§ Rymer Fœdera, V. 3 p. 1. p. 477.

† Dugdale's Baronage.

‖ Easton's Chronology of Remarkable Events, relative to the City of New Sarum, p. 6.

order of Henry the Eighth, the only Ecclesiastical Establishment, then existing at Old Sarum, was the free Chapel or Hospital of St. John, to which were annexed a few acres of land, estimated at the yearly value of 6s. 8d.

Its preceding and actual state is thus described by Leland, who visited it in the time of Henry the Eighth.‖ "Osmund, Earl of Dorchester, afterward bishop of Salisbury, erected his Cathedral Church, in the West part of the town, and also his palace. Whereof no token, but only a chapel of our Lady, yet standing, and maintained. There was a parish of the Holy Rood, besides, in Old Salisbury, and another over the East gate, whereof some tokens yet remain.

"I do not perceive that there were any more gates in Old Salisbury, than two: one by East, and another by West. Without each of these gates was a fair suburb. In the East suburb, was a parish Church of St. John,† and yet there is a chapel standing.

"There have been houses in time of mind, inhabited, in the East suburb of Old Sarum; but now there is not one house, neither within Old Sarum, nor without, inhabited.

"There was a right fair and strong Castle, within Old Salisbury, belonging to the Earls of Salisbury, especially the Longspees. I read that one Walter was the first Earl after the Conquest. Much notable ruinous building of this castle yet remaineth.‖

† In digging up the foundations of the wall bordering on the road, the workmen found many bones and several skulls, which were doubtless the remains of bodies, deposited in the cemetery belonging to this church.

‖ Lelandi Itinerarium.

On the attainder of Charles Lord Stourton, in the reign of Queen Mary, for the murder of Mr. Hartgill and his Son, the Castle reverted to the crown. In the reign of James the First, we find it for the first time united to the Earldom, as a property, in the possession of Sir Robert Cecil, second son of Lord Burleigh, then created Earl Salisbury ;* and his descendant James sold the manor to Governor Pitt, in 1690. In this family it remained till the death of Lord Camelford, when it fell to Lord Granville, who had espoused his sister. It was purchased by Lord Caledon, and finally, exchanged for other estates, with the present proprietor, James Alexander, Esq. Old Sarum first sent members to parliament in 1294. The privilege, however, was not again exercised till 1360. From that period it continued to depute two representatives ; and the right of election at length devolved on certain persons, holding lands, within the former liberties of the borough. The ceremony took place, under a tree in the field, below the fortress, where the last houses are supposed to have stood.

In 1801 the well known John Horne Tooke was returned as member for this borough, by the influence of Lord Camelford. The incident would have been little worthy of notice, had it not furnished a plea, for passing a law, to exclude from the House of Commons, every per-

* It is now perhaps superfluous to observe, that the fortress which bishop Wyville recovered from William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, was *not* the Castle of Old Sarum, but of Sherborne. Those who entertained such an opinion, could not even have read the inscription on his monument, in the Morning Chapel.

son who had taken Deacon's or Priest's orders, or who had been a minister of the Church of Scotland.†

We shall close this part of our account, with a brief description of its present state. It appears to have been formed on the termination of a tongue of elevated ground. The center consists of a lofty circular mound, evidently artificial, surrounded with a ditch, and originally crowned by the Keep or Citadel, of the walls of which a few fragments remain. These consist of masses of flint, chalk and rubble, cemented by lime, and once faced with hewn stone. Around this truncated cone spreads a circular area, nearly 2000 feet in diameter, in several places uneven, and inclosed with a deep ditch, formed by scarping away the sides of the hill, and throwing the greater part of the earth outwards. The structure of the wall, which formed the *enceinte* of the fortress, may be seen, in the fragment yet remaining, on the North West, consisting of a compact mass of rubble, faced with hewn stone. On the East was the entrance, covered by a small square outwork, bordered on three sides by a ditch, and on the opposite side, was probably a postern, protected by a tower, and apparently approached, from within, by a covered way.

Not far from the Eastern entrance, a subterraneous passage was discovered in 1795. The earth and timber, with which it had been originally masked, having been loosened by a sudden thaw, the whole fell in, disclosing a passage, cut in the solid chalk, with the remains of

† Statutes for 1801.

steps towards the end, and apparently sloping to the bottom of the ditch. A sinking, about the same distance, to the South of the entrance, recently filled up, affords reason to believe, that a similar outlet existed on that side also. These passages were evidently intended to facilitate retreats or sorties; and the traces of *rampes*, to descend from the entrance into the ditch, are unequivocal indications, that such openings formed part of the original system of defence. On the North side of the circular area, is a bank, extending from the inner ditch to the rampart, which may possibly have been the foundation of a wall, intended to separate the ecclesiastical buildings from the rest of the city, if the tradition be correct, that the Cathedral stood in this quarter. At the foot of the works, the foundation of a wall, composed of rubble, and without towers or flank defences, may be traced round the fortress. It ran from the public house, on the East side of the road, to the end of the inclosure. It then proceeded directly to the base of the rampart, which it skirted on the North, East, and South sides; and finally again diverged towards the road leading to Stratford, in the direction of a scanty quickset hedge. A tumulus on the brow of the opposite acclivity, and within bow shot of the outer wall, is not unlikely to have served as the basis of some detached work, or watch-tower. At least, from its commanding situation, it was well adapted for the purpose. It was once opened, but not found to contain any indication of an interment.

This is all that now remains of Old Sarum, a city of which the origin is lost in the obscurity of time. Marked successively by the footsteps of the Briton, the Roman,

the Saxon, the Dane, and the Norman; associated in recollection, with some of the most memorable events, and remarkable personages, in our History; illustrated by the presence or residence, of the wise, the virtuous, the learned, the brave, and the accomplsihed of past ages; the aspect of its bare and solitary mound, prompts the most thoughtless to moralize on the vanity of worldly grandeur, and the fleeting character of human labours, and human institutions.

CHAPTER. IV.

HAVING thus rapidly traced the fortunes of Old Sarum, we hasten to conclude the remarks, which we have yet to offer, respecting the modern City.

In 1361 or 1362, the long pending controversy between the citizens of New Sarum, and the inhabitants of the neighbouring burgh of Wilton, relative to the privilege of holding a market, was brought to a legal issue. From the documents on the subject, we find that the burgesses of Wilton were intitled to a market weekly, for three days, namely Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and that any other market was forbidden to be held, within the distance of two leucas* on the same days. It is stated, however, that the citizens of New Sarum had lately begun to hold markets on those days, to the injury of the Wilton markets, and in contravention to the royal grants; that merchants, and others, exercising traffic, frequented the City of New Sarum, to the detriment of the burgh of Wilton itself, and to the prejudice of the king, as well

* The *leuca* is supposed by Antiquaries to have been the original computed mile, or a distance of about a mile and a half, according to the actual measurement.

as to the loss of his daughter Mary,† to whom the revenue of the burgh had been assigned as a provision. Accordingly, the Sheriff was injoined by the royal command, to inhibit the citizens of New Sarum from continuing to hold their markets, on the days before mentioned; and the proclamation to this effect, was inforced by legal processes, directed against fifty seven persons, several being apparently citizens of Salisbury, who had more particularly offended. Afterwards an arrangement took place, by which the citizens of Salisbury were probably compelled to change the day of holding their markets, to Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.†

It may not appear improper to mention, at this period, an important function assigned to the civil authorities of the City. In all grants, deeds of sale, and other acts of a similar nature, we find, as principal witnesses, the Mayor, the bailiff, the two coroners, and the two provosts.

A visitation held, in 1394 by Bishop John Waltham, contributes to throw some light on the state of the Ecclesiastical Establishments in the City, the members of which had so rapidly increased, as to need a reformation. According to the inquiry, instituted on this occasion, there belonged to the Church of St. Thomas, the Rector, one Parochial Chaplain, and fourteen chaplains, celebrating in Chantries. To St. Edmund's, the Rector, one parochial chaplain, and eight chaplains attached to chantries. To St. Martin's, *of which the Dean and Chapter were Rectors*, the *Vicar*, one parochial chaplain, and

† From MS. documents.

† Mary, daughter of Edward the Third, espoused John, Duke of Brittany. Betham's Genealogical Tables, p. 606.

three chantry chaplains. One chaplain belonged to the Hospital of the Trinity, and to St. Peter's at Old Sarum, a Rector and a chaplain.

The Canonization of Bishop Osmund, the original and munificent founder of the Church, was at this period a subject of negotiation, at the Court of Rome, and created a lively interest, not only in the City, which was illustrated by the miracles supposed to be wrought at his intercession, but also in the kingdom at large. This feeling is proved, by the numerous applications, which were made, towards the end of the fourteenth, and beginning of the fifteenth Century, for admission into the Confraternity of the Church, a privilege which was expected to impart a share of the spiritual benefits, to be derived from the prayers, preachings, fastings, vigils and every other meritorious works, performed by its ministers, in their several capacities. Among those who personally sought and obtained this advantage, we find in 1395 Edward, Earl of Rutland, grandson of King Edward the Third; in 1404 Louis the Papal Nuntio; in 1406 John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, whose daughter Margaret was the mother of Henry the Seventh. In 1408 Henry prince of Wales, afterwards Henry the Fifth, his brother Duke Humphrey, and several of their followers. In 1410 Joannah, queen of Henry the fourth, with many of her Ladies and Gentlemen. In 1413, Sir Walter Hungerford, Joannah, Countess of Westmoreland, Richard Neville, her son, afterwards Earl of Salisbury, and his wife Alicia, daughter of Thomas Montacute, Lord Chancellor. In 1417 the Lady Matilda Lovell. In 1418 Thomas Beaufort, youngest son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Exeter. In

1421 Henry Beaufort, Cardinal, and Bishop of Winchester. In 1424 Eleanor, Countess of St. Amand, and in 1427 Thomas Montacute, Earl of Salisbury.

King Henry the Fifth appears to have passed through Salisbury, probably on his way to Southampton, previous to his second expedition to France. In the Chapter Books is an entry, stating that the King, the Duke of York, and the Earl of Derby were present at the inthronation of Bishop Chandler, who was raised to the See in 1417. The Queen, namely, Joannah, the widow of Henry the Fourth, is said to have partaken of the feast given in the Palace. On that occasion we are informed, also, that the Vicars sang, for the amusement of the royal guests.

In 1443 the city gates are supposed to have been begun. Of these, the last remaining were situated at the upper part of Winchester Street, and towards the upper end of Castle Street. It is probable also, that a gate, or some species of barrier, was formed at the top of St. Anne's and Milford Streets, and towards the Bridge leading into Fisherton.

In 1457 Henry the Sixth, having liberated himself from the controul of the Duke of York, by whom he had been held in constraint, since the battle of St. Alban's, came to this city, lodged with the Dean, and at the Bishop's palace sat in judgment, on some delinquents of the faction of York.

In 1485 the Duke of Buckingham, who had at first zealously promoted the nefarious designs of Richard the Third, and then took arms to overthrow the usurpation he

had established, was made prisoner at the Brew in Wales. He was brought to the King at Salisbury, and beheaded in the Market Place, according to the summary proceeding of the age. He is said to have been buried in the Church of the Grey Friars; and his body, or a least his tomb, is supposed to have been removed to Britford, at the dissolution of the monasteries.§

Several of our sovereigns are related to have visited the city, in those progresses, which they were formerly accustomed to make, through their dominions. Of these, we find Henry the Seventh in 1486; Henry the Eighth, in 1516 and 1535; Edward the Sixth in 1552; and Queen Elizabeth in 1574.

At the time of the Reformation, important changes took place in the various Ecclesiastical Establishments. The College of St Edmund was dissolved, and the property belonging to it, being seized by the crown, was conferred on Mr St. Barbe. To this grant was added, the patronage of the Rectory of St. Martin, the king reserving to himself the small tythes. These were subsequently yielded to the incumbent. The property of the Friars Preachers in Fisherton, was granted, in the twenty sixth year of Henry the Eighth, to John Pollard and William Byrte; and that of the Grey Friars, Salisbury, at the same period. to John Wroth.†

According to the Certification, preserved in the First

§ An engraving of a monument in the Church, assigned to the Duke of Buckingham, with an investigation of the Sculptures, adorning it, has been given by Sir R. C. Hoare. Hume B. 3, p. 374.

† Tanner Notitia Monastica. Art. Wilts.

Fruits' Office, the possessions of the See of Salisbury, in this vicinity, were thus stated.

	£.	s.	d.
Rents of assize at Milford, yearly value	34	2	5
Demesne lands there	25	4	8
Fines and heriots of that manor . . .	3	10	0
Certain Rents, &c.	2	6	0
	65	3	1

By the same document, the Corporation of the Canons of Sarum, possessed:

	£	s.	d.
The Rectory of St. Martin's	20	0	0
Milford, or Lady Meadow	2	13	4
	22	13	4

Also the rent, or farm of the Rectory of St Martin's, lying in the City of New Sarum, with all its oblations and other profits. The Rectory was then held by Henry Jarvis, chaplain, and was estimated at the yearly value of £10.

The heads of the Lease granted by the Bishop, to Sir William Herbert, in 1554, and which form the foundation of the grant to the present lessee, W. Beckford, Esq., are here recited, to shew the nature of the tenure, and the extent of the Bishop's manerial rights and privileges.

He grants all those his Lordships and manors of Milford, Underditch, and Woodford, with all rights and appurtenances, except the House called the Bishop's Palace, all the meadows, pastures, ground, gardens, edifices belonging to, and adjoining the said parish of St.

Martin's, all the houses, gardens, Cathedral Church, and Church Yard, meadow and pasture, within the precinct of the Close of Sarum, belonging to the Canons, Vicars, or Choristers of the City of New Sarum, the Mills within the said city, the rents and proceeds of Courts, the meadows called Great and Little Bugmore, and the City of New Sarum.†

The building hitherto used as a Council House, was situated at the South West Corner of the Cheese Cross. But in the year 1579 a new structure was begun for the purpose; the first stone being laid by Mr. Christopher Weekes, then Mayor, on the 6th of July. "He also drave the first poste.§" In the same year it is recorded, that from the prevalence of the plague, in the street leading to St. Edmund's, the Mayor was chosen in St. Thomas' Church.

In 1603 James the First, who had then recently ascended the English throne, was compelled to quit the Metropolis by the plague, and for some time took up his abode at Wilton House. He was welcomed to the City with great ceremony, by the Corporation and inhabitants.

From this monarch, the city in 1612 obtained a new Charter, which may be considered as the basis of our municipal Constitution. The same year he granted also a Charter to the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter, to which the government of the Close owes its actual form.

In 1614 an order appears in the Corporation Ledger,

† From the documents produced in the Milford cause.
§ Corporation Ledger.

for newly erecting and setting up a convenient place, for the Judges and Justices to sit at the time of the Assize. In October 1623 we also find an entry, that a *foot lifte*,§ be provided for the Mayor, to ride to church with the Judges.

In 1627 a house was built in Bugmore, for the reception of poor people, and diseased persons. It was afterwards used as a pest-house.

On Sunday June 20, 1653, the tower of St Edmund's Church, suddenly fell, at the conclusion of the evening Service, but the congregation were able to quit the building unhurt. This providential deliverance is commemorated in an inscription over the door of the present tower, whch deserves notice for its pious simplicity.

"The Lord did marvellously preserve a great congregation of his people, from the fall of the tower in this place, upon the Sabbath day, being June 26th, 1653.†"

The plague was again so rife in the City, in the year 1666, that the Mayor, by a Royal order, was chosen in the Close.

Almost at the commencement of the civil troubles, and while both parties appeared equally matched, in strength and resources, Salisbury was the scene of a vigorous skirmish between the Royal and Parliamentary forces; the royalists being commanded by Sir Marmaduke Langdale, and the parliamentarians by General Ludlow. The interesting

§ We confess our inability to decide to what class of conveyances this *Foot lifte* belonged.

† To this appropriate inscription is unfortunately attached a wretched chronogram, in the words, "Praise him ye Children."

description of this affair, will be best given in the perspicuous language of Ludlow, himself a principal actor.

"Being returned to Salisbury, I was informed that the enemy had put a garrison into Longford House, two miles from thence, whereupon I resolved to fortify the Belfry, in the Close, where I might keep a small guard, to secure it for a horse quarter, and to that end, had summoned workmen to perform that work. At night, having drawn up my Regiment, in order to acquaint them with the necessity that lay upon them, to be more than ordinarily diligent in their duty, at that juncture, as also to divide their watches between them, and to appoint the guard for that night, I received an alarm of the enemies' approach, and that they were advanced as far as Amesbury."

He then describes his progress as far as Netheravon, to reconnoitre, and his retreat before the royalists, who were approaching in considerable force. He thus proceeds:

"At my return to Salisbury, I commanded all my men to be upon the guard, till the morning, without unbridling or unsaddling their horses. After which, I disposed my prisoners into the Belfry, and placed a guard upon them, and having set our sentinels, I received a letter from Colonel Norton, desiring me to send some horse to his assistance, against some of the king's forces, which as I was reading, one of my sentinels brought me word, that the enemy appeared at the Town's end.

"Whereupon I immediately mounted, with six more, ordering the rest to make ready, and riding up by the Three Swans, heard a great noise of horses, in the street that leads into the city, from Old Sarum, which caused me to

return to the Market Place. There finding many of the enemies' horse, I went by the back side of the Town House through a street called the Ditch (the Canal) to my Guard, which was drawn up in the Close, but very short of the number I expected, for some, contrary to orders, were gone to bed, and others, taking the advantage of the night, had stolen away; so that those remaining, were not much above thirty horse. Of these I sent ten, under a Cornet, to charge them, myself followed after, with the rest, and ordering a trumpeter to sound in our rear, as if more were coming on.

"Passing by the chief Cross, where we where forced to march one by one, and entering the Market Place, I found the Cornet pickeering with the enemy, whom I, with five or six of mine, charged on the left flank, so that they gave ground, and thereby pressed so hard on their own men, on the right, and they on their file leaders, that the whole party was routed, and ran before us. We followed them close in the rear, and though they made many shot at me, yet I received no wound in the action.

"About a hundred of them ran through Winchester Gate, to their main body, and about twice that number fled up a street, called Endless Street, whom I pursuing, my horse fell backwards on me, by the check I gave him. But my own men coming in my rear, I soon recovered on horseback, and continued the pursuit, till I found the enemy make a stand; the street according to its name, being walled at the farther end, and one of them breaking back upon me, and leaping the brook; but his horse losing feet, threw him down, and he perceiving himself to be at my mercy, desired his life. His horse I gave to one of my men, who had been dismounted, and having examined

him, found that he was a Lieutenant Colonel, his name Middleton, and a papist. He assured me, that there were three hundred men in the party, which we had routed, three hundred appointed to second them, and three hundred attending at the Town's end, as a reserve, and that the whole body was commanded by Sir Marmaduke Langdale. I acquainted him that my party not being so considerable, he might probably be rescued, and therefore I could not give him quarter, unless he would engage himself to be a true prisoner, which he did, upon condition, he might be my prisoner, which I promised him.

"And now most of my men being dispersed, I lodged my colours at an honest man's house of the town, delivered my prisoner and wounded men, to the guard in the Belfry, and with five or six made my retreat through the Close, by one Mrs. Sadler's, at whose house I quartered, where I found a boy standing at the door, with my suit of arms, which I put on. Upon Harnham Hill, I found a Cornet, with about twelve of our men, with whom I resolved to return, and march after the enemy. But when we came to the Belfry, and were encouraging our little guard to oppose the enemy, we discovered three of their troops, marching into the Close, from the North Gate, their whole body following them. Whereupon having commanded the guard to fire upon them, I charged the enemy with as many of my party, as were willing to follow me, exchanging shot with them. Their first squadron, soon began to give ground, but my guard not firing upon the enemy, according to my orders, and it being now grown light, they soon perceived the smallness of our number, and refused to run as before, so that I was forced to retire as fast as I could,

with my men, one of whom carried away a sword of the enemy, which was run through his arm. * * * *

"Being come to the other side of the bridge, I turned about, and faced the enemy, with one of my pistols in my hand, upon which they halted a little, whereby my men had time to recover, almost to the top of Harnham Hill. In this posture I stood, till the enemies were come within half pistol shot of me, and then made my retreat.

Upon the descent of the hill, beyond Odstock, I missed the road, by reason of the snow, which lying upon the ground, had covered the beaten way, so that I was obliged to cross some ploughed land, to get into it again, which while I was doing, one of the enemy came within shot of me, and calling me by my name, asked if I would take quarter. But as he rid directly upon me, armed with back and breast, I fired a pistol at him, and shot him into the belly, by which wound he fell from his horse, and was carried to the town, where he died two days after.

"Being sensible of my danger, by reason of the greatness of the enemies' number, I made the best of my way towards Fordingbridge, where having rested a little, and rallied a party of horse, I marched with them to Southampton. At that place, I endeavoured to procure some force for the relief of those poor men, that were left in the Belfry, at Salisbury, which as I was doing, I received advice, that after a vigorous resistance, for the most part of that day, the enemies had forced a collier to drive his cart laden with coal, to the door of the Belfry, where he lost his life; and with it burnt down the door, which in a day's time we should have secured with a breast work. But for want thereof, Lieutenant Colonel Read was forced to

yield the place to the enemy, upon such terms as he could get, which were to have their lives, and be prisoners of war.†

At that fatal crisis, when the altar and the throne sank under the attacks of fanaticism and rebellion, the church of Salisbury was heavily visited with calamity and persecution. The Royalties belonging to the See, together with certain lands, were sold to the Mayor and Commonalty of Sarum, for £3590 7s. 8d., and the Episcopal palace and grounds, alienated to William and John Barter for £880 2s. 0d.

Amidst the sad events of an agitated period, when the disappointment and suffering of all parties, had created a general impatience of the yoke, under which they had successively groaned, the royalists of the West deemed the opportunity favourable, to shake off the tyranny of Cromwell. Plans were formed for an extensive rising, but in no other quarter was the scheme carried into effect, except in Wiltshire. On the 11th of March, 1655, Major General Sir Joseph Wagstaff, Colonel Penruddocke, Major Grove, and other gentlemen of this neighbourhood, collected a body of two hundred horse, and entering the city, at five in the morning, surprised and made prisoners of the judges and sheriff, who were then holding the Assizes. This daring enterprise might perhaps have been seconded in the adjoining counties, had the actors been able to make even a short stand; but dissensions immemediately arose among them, relative to the disposal of their prisoners. After a warm altercation, they re-

† Ludlow's Memoirs, V. 1, p. 136.

leased the judges, and with the Sheriff in their custody, withdrew to Blandford, without waiting for the assistance, which was expected from Hampshire. At Blandford, they liberated the Sheriff also, and proceeded Westward, discouraged and distrustful of each other. Arriving in Devonshire, under the influence of such feelings, they were easily dispersed or made prisoners, at South Molton, by a troop of Cromwell's horse, under the command of Captain Unton Crooke. Sir Joseph Wagstaff and a fortunate few escaped, but Colonel Penruddocke, Major Grove, and others were taken. Penruddocke and Grove paid the penalty of their lives, being tried and executed at Exeter, and others were remanded, to undergo a similar fate at Salisbury.†

The following year the City Charter was renewed by Cromwell, and the mayor was authorised to bear a sword, with a cap of maintenance. But on the death of the usurper, and the subsequent Resoration, the See and the Church were restablished in their property, and the sword, the Republican emblem of civic rule, was ignominiously broken at the whipping post.

That assembly of fanatics, which under the name of *Barebone's* parliament, has borne the ridicule of successive generations, in August 1653. passed a law, for regulating the solemnization of marriges. By this act, the banns were to be published "three successive Lord's days, at the close of the morning exercise, in the public meeting house,

† Clarendon, V. 3, p. 556-558. Thurlow's State Papers, V. 3. Lloyd's Memoirs, p. 555. Thorpe, one of the unfortunate gentlemen who suffered at Salisbury, was interred in the Chancel of Fisherton Church.

commonly called the Church or Chapel, or if the parties so desired, in the Market Place, three market days, in three successive weeks, between the hours of eleven and two." The candidates for matrimony were then to appear before a justice of peace for the County, or the mayor of a corporate town, and pledge their faith, in the following manner. The man taking the woman by the hand, was distinctly to say "I, A. B. do, here, in the presence of God, the searcher of all hearts, take thee C. D. for my wedded wife, and do also in the presence of God, and before these witnesses, promise to be unto thee, a loving and faithful husband." The woman made a similar declaration, adding the word *obedient*.

A Registrar was appointed in each parish, for superintending the requisite forms; a record of the transaction might if desired, be lodged with the Clerk of the peace for the county; and all disputes relative to marriages or compacts, were to be decided at the General Quarter Sessions.

To satisfy the curiosity of the reader, we subjoin a few extracts from the Registers, during the time that the most solemn and most important of compacts, was thus degraded nearly to a level with a bargain for cattle. It is remarkable, that although all other marriages were declared invalid, not more than one in six of the parishioners of St. Edmund's, appear to have conformed to this law.‖ In

† Scobell's Acts and Ordinances of the Parliament, Anno 1653. Hume's observation, that these legislators had not time to finish any of their extraordinary schemes, may perhaps appear too general. They in fact passed several laws, on subjects of finance, law, and manufacture, and sat from July to December, before they discovered their incapacity to govern.

‖ From the Register of St. Edmund's.

the Parish of St. Thomas, the antient ceremony was occasionally revived, in the years 1658 and 1659.

"December 28th., 1653, William Poore, married to Margaret Clarke, by Mr. Francis Dove, justice."

"Jan. 12, 1654, William Smith, sonne of Mr. Thomas Smith, of this parish, and Catherine Newe, daughter of Christopher Newe, of St. Martin's parish, were published three several market days, three several weeks, in the market place, by George Nicholas."

"Rowland Platt, of Tollard Royall, in this county, Esq., and Mrs. Prudence Swanton, daughter of Francis Swanton, Esq., were published three several weeks, in the market place, the 4th, 11th, and 18th, May, 1658."

Salisbury was no less than six times visited by the plague, namely in 1356; 1563; 1579; 1604; 1627; 1666. The last of these visitations, which occurred the year after the plague of London, was fatal to no fewer than six hundred persons. At this period, the Mayor, by an order from the King, was chosen in the Close.

After the Restoration, a project which had originally been suggested by John Taylor, called the *Water poet*, was resumed, for rendering the river Avon navigable to Christchurch. It was warmly promoted by Bishop Seth Ward, who not only contributed to the expense of the undertaking, but gave an example of zeal for the cause, by casting up the first spade-full of earth, with his own hands. The scheme proved abortive, as might justly have been expected, from the difficulty, if not impossibility, of rendering Christchurch a port for vessels, even of inconsiderable burthen.

CHAPTER. V.

In 1675 the Charter granted by James the First was confirmed and amended by Charles the Second. But among the usurpations, which disgraced the latter years of that monarch, we may include the resumption of the Charter of Salisbury, which was surrendered by compulsion, on the 26th of September 1684. His brother, James the Second, granted a new Charter, on the 7th of March, 1685, though to secure the subservience of the Corporation, the office of Recorder was vested in the Earl of Rochester, who was also empowered to nominate his deputy. Still, however, the incroaching spirit of James was not satisfied. Under frivolous pretences, the Privy Council displaced the Mayor, and twenty five members of the Corporation, and a writ of mandamus was issued, to supply their places, with more convenient instruments of the Royal pleasure.*

The public career of this bigotted and domineering monarch was, however, at this period drawing to a close, and

* Charters of the City MSS. Also, a pamphlet on the respective privileges &c., of the Recorder and Deputy Recorder, from the pen of Robert Benson, Esq , Deputy Recorder.

Fortunately for the reading public, Mr. Benson has undertaken the portion relating to Salisbury, in the extensive History of Wiltshire, already mentioned. No one possesses greater advantages, or is more capable of doing justice to the subject.

Salisbury may be regarded as almost the last scene, in which he was permitted to exercise the functions of royalty. On the debarkation of the prince of Orange at Torbay, and his advance to Exeter, James drew his disposable force to Salisbury, where he established his head quarters, on the 19th of November, 1688. But he found the spirit of disaffection so rapidly spreading, that in two days he deemed it prudent to return towards the metropolis. This retrograde movement was the crisis of his fate. He was first deserted by several persons of rank, among whom was Lord Churchill, afterwards distinguished as Duke of Marlborough; and on reaching Andover, he was abandoned by prince George of Denmark, his Son in law. To shew that his cause was utterly lost, his daughter, the princess Anne, at the same time quitted London, and retired to Northampton, from whence she was escorted to Oxford, and there met by her husband, with a detachment from the army of the prince of Orange.

In 1762 the present bridge over the Avon, connecting Fisherton with Salisbury was rebuilt.

This period was marked by the establishment of an Institution, of the most benevolent character, and most extensive utility. In the year 1763, Anthony Lord Feversham, bequeathed £500 to the first public asylum for the sick, which should be founded in the County of Wilts, within the space of five years. Such a sum, though small in comparison to the object, was yet sufficient to awaken public benevolence. A liberal subscription was immediately raised. The first stone was laid in 1767, by the Duke of Queensbury, assisted by

the Earls of Pembroke and Radnor, and the building was opened for the reception of patients, in 1770.

On the 15th of November, 1780, Joseph Hinxman Esq., after being sworn into the office of Mayor, gave the customary entertainment at the Council House. The company, however, had not long departed, before the attic story of the building was discovered to be on fire. Prompt assistance was given, and by nine in the morning, the conflagration was subdued. The Corporation chests, containing the charters and records of the City, were saved, as were the paintings in the Council Chamber; but the edifice was so far injured, that a design was formed, for replacing it with one more extensive and commodious. This was liberally accomplished, by the late Earl of Radnor, Recorder of the city, at his own expense. The foundation stone was laid in September, 1788, and on the 23rd of September, 1795, the building was completed, and used for its intended purposes.

A second attempt, to open a navigable communication with the sea, was made in 1795. A project was formed for a canal, commencing at the town of Southampton, and passing through Millbrook and Redbridge, where it was to join that leading to Andover. It was to diverge from the Andover Canal, at Kimbridge Mill, in the parish of Michael Marsh, and passing through the parishes of Mottisfont, Lokerly, East and West Dean, the two Grimsteads, Alderbury, Peters-finger, Laverstock, and Milford, to terminate near the Church of St. Martin's, Salisbury. The Stock of this Company, in the first instance, was fixed at £56,000, divided into 560 equal Shares of £100 each; but if a larger fund was found ne-

cessary, they were empowered to raise the additional sum of £30,000, one half by shares, and the other by mortgage. The general management was to be confided to a committee of twenty two shareholders, ten from Salisbury, or the neighbourhood, ten from Southampton, and two from Bristol. The committee was to be anually chosen, in such a manner, that half its members should be regularly replaced by others.†

The design was practicable, and would have proved a source of essential benefit, to places situated on every point of the line ; but in consequence of the mismanagement of the funds, and a total want of skill, in the execution of the work, the patience and hopes of the subscribers were exhausted, and it was necessarily relinquished, after a considerable part of the excavations had been made, and probably the far greater portion of the expense incurred.

The trade in narrow cloths, flannels, and other woollen fabrics, appears to have been established in Salisbury, at an early period ; and towards the close of the last century, had attained a high degree of prosperity. The Salisbury manufacturers were, however, gradually overborne, by the superior capital, enterprise, and advantages of those in the North, and on the promulgation of the continental system, by Buonaparte, the trade may be said to have sunk intirely. In this branch of industry little is now done.

The manufacture of Carpets, for which Wilton was formerly so celebrated, may however, be considered as yet connected with this City. It is in a certain degree identified with the establishment of Messrs. Stevens, Black-

†Act of Parliament for the formation of the Canal.

more, and Sons, as a manufactory of carpets is still carried on at Wilton, by the Sons of one of the members of that firm.

The Cutlery trade, also, once conferred on the city, a considerable degree of celebrity. The competition of Birmingham and Sheffield has, however circumscribed the sphere of the Salisbury manufacturer, though the articles of our fabric, have in no degree lost that superiority, which they were formerly acknowledged to possess.

The County Gaol, near Fisherton Bridge, having been found inconvenient and unhealthy, a new and more extensive building of the kind, was erected on the rising ground, beyond the turnpike gate, to the right of the Devizes road. It was commenced in 1818, and finished and occupied in August, 1822. The expence amounted to nearly £28,000. It contains seven different court yards. Of these, two are appropriated for felons, and one for offenders, committed by the authorities of the City. This court is subdivided, to permit a classification of the City prisoners. One court is for the use of the debtors, one for those from the county court, and one is reserved for contingent purposes. There are also two smaller yards, connected with sections of the building, for female prisoners. A large structure in the center of the prison, is divided, to allow one moiety for the residence of the governor, and matron. The other moiety was originally intended for female debtors, but is now generally occupied by female prisoners, of a subordinate class. Within is also a Chapel, for the inmates of the prison, beyond which is an in-

closure, forming a portion of the seven courts, used for female debtors. The number of sleeping cells amounts to ninety six, exclusive of the lodgings in the debtors' wards.

From the first establishment of the City, as a borough, the privilege of electing two representatives, appears to have been exercised by the Mayor and Corporation. But in 1833 the Reform Act came into operation, and the Elective franchise was extended to the inhabitant householders, on the same conditions as elsewhere. The limits of the borough, as newly constituted, are: From the South Western extremity of the wall of the poor house, Fisherton, in a straight line, to a point on the Wilton road, three hundred and thirty yards, distant from the place, where it diverges from the Devizes road; thence in a straight line, to a point in the Devizes road, six hundred and forty yards distant from the same separation of the two roads; thence in a straight line to the point, where the Stratford road joins that to Marlborough; next to the point, called the Whipping-cross tree; then to the point, where the Salisbury road to Laverstock, joins the road from Salisbury to Clarendon; afterwards to the point where the Eastern boundary of the City touches the Avon; along the Avon to the junction with the Nadder; and along the Nadder, to the point from whence the boundary commenced.

At the Election, which took place December, 1833, the candidates were Wadham Wyndham, Esq., and the Hon. Captain Bouverie, the former representatives; and William Bird Brodie, Esq., who then offered himself

to the choice of the new constituency. The number of votes were for:

	Plumpers.	*Split.*	*Total.*
Brodie	14	378	392
Wyndham	116	152	268
Bouverie	7	278	265

Mr. Brodie and Mr. Wyndham were accordiugly returned; but this election was subsequently set aside, by the decision of a Committee of the House of Commons, who declared Captain Bouverie to have been duly elected.

We shall here subjoin a brief description of the principal buildings of the city §

The Church of St. Thomas first claims our attention. It consists of a nave and chancel, each with two aisles. On the southern side is a handsome quadrangular tower, over the door of which are the figures of the Virgin Mary, bearing the Infant Jesus, and the patron saint, Thomas a Becket. The Church itself is a fine specimen of the architecture of the fourteenth century; and requires only to be disencumbered of the additions of later times, to awaken admiration.|| On removing the white wash from the wall, which divides the church from the chancel, a

§ In adverting to our architectural antiquities, we have great satisfaction, in recommending to the notice of strangers, the Picturesque Memorials of Salisbury, by the Rev. Peter Hall, late Curate of St. Edmund's.

|| Several parts of this structure, and especially the West window, which is 30 feet high by 18 feet 6 inches wide, have been restored by our townsman, Mr. Osmund. It is but justice to this unassumiug, though ingenious man, to say, that he has the taste and judgment to discern, and the skill to imitate, the peculiar beauties of our antient architecture. The monuments of the late Bishop Fisher and of Mrs. Slade, in the principal transept of the Cathedral, are small but admirable specimens of his workmanship.

curious antique painting was discovered. It exhibited a striking representation of the last Judgment. Our Saviour was depicted, as seated on a rainbow, with the twelve apostles at his feet, and in the back ground, the city of the New Jerusalem. On one hand, the graves were giving up their dead, and on the other, the wicked were plunged into that fire, which is never quenched. On the sides of the arch below, were two figures, one of which was recognised, as Archbishop Becket. The whole was, after a short interval, again covered with a coat of white wash.†

On the right side of the west door, a singular piece of sculpture in wood, generally attracts the attention of the passing stranger. It is a representation, in alto relievo, of Abraham offering up Isaac, and Jacob's Dream, with other figures, of which the purpose is not so obvious, It is the monumental memorial of Humphry Beckham, a self taught sculptor of the City, who died in 1671, and with a pardonable vanity, evidently intended this production to remain, as a lasting proof of his professional skill.

At the time of the Ecclesiastical Survey, made by order of Henry the Eighth, there were three Chantries established in this church, two by Robert Godmanston, valued each at £6. 13s. 4d. and one by William Swayne, valued at £10. 13s. 5d. The living is a perpetual Curacy, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter.

St Edmund's consists of a nave, with two aisles, and a

† This curious painting has been rescued from oblivion, by the correct and ready pencil of Miss. Wickens of the Close. To this Lady, who to many elegant accomplishments, adds an enlighted taste for antiquities, the public are indebted for graphic representations of many architectural remains, now destroyed.

chancel. At the west end is a quadrangular tower. The architecture may be assigned to the middle of the fifteenth century, and presents no particular claim to notice. The original Collegiate Church was much more spacious. Over the altar is a window of stained glass, representing the Resurrection, which was presented to the parish, by the late Samuel Whitchurch Esq. Its execution is highly creditable to the talent of Eginton.‖

At the time of the Ecclesiastical Survey, we find here a Chantry of St. Catharine, valued at 100 shillings, and another, founded by Reginald de Tudworth, estimated at 106 shillings yearly. The living is a Rectory, in the gift of the Bishop.

Adjoining the cemetery is the College, the seat of Wadham Wyndham Esq. a plain but substantial structure. In the grounds is an antient porch, once attached to the Cathedral, at the North end of the principal transept, and erroneously supposed to have been brought from Old Sarum. Its architecture shews it to belong to the early part of the fourteenth century. On levelling the ground, within the inclosure, were discovered in 1771 the mouldering bones of nearly thirty bodies, and several bosses of shields. They were considered as the remains of those who fell in the conflict, between the Saxons under Cynric and the Britons. It is not indeed impossible, that a party of the Britons, when cut off from the fortress, may have here struggled in vain, to affect a retreat across the low, and perhaps marshy ground, bordering the river.

‖ The Cemetery of St. Edmund's Church is quadrangular, and bordered by delightful avenues of trees. Unfortunately, the most frequented of these, is disfigured by the erection of an iron railing, which appears to be as useless in fact, as it is offensive to the eye.

This discovery is commemorated in an inscription, placed over the spot, by the late H. P. Wyndham Esq.

At the upper part of the City, on the right of the Southampton Road, stands the church of St. Martin. It consists of a nave and aisles, with a chancel, and at the west end, a tower surmounted by a small spire. The architecture of no part is earlier than the middle of the fourteenth Century. The living is now a Rectory, in the gift of Mr. Wyndham.

The Council House, which has been altered and enlarged, with more attention to convenience, than to architectura beauty, is a square building of brick, with a doric portico towards the West. The council room is 75 feet long, and 24 in height and width; and forms the Eastern portion of the structure. In this apartment, the Court of Common Council is held, and the Mayor and Corporation give their entertainments. Towards the South and West, are the two courts of Justice, with a private room for the judges; and in the centre is a lobby, and an apartment for one of the Mayor's officers. Above stairs are the Grand Jury room, and apartments for the use of the town Clerk. In the rooms are portraits of the different benefactors to the City.

Beyond the South Western Corner of the Market Place, is the lower story of an antient Cross, called the Poultry Cross. It is evidently of the beginning of the fourteenth Century, when so many striking and beautiful structures of the kind, adorned our towns and public ways. An idle tale has been related, that it was erected, in penance, either by one of the Montacutes, at the injunction of Bishop Erghum; or by a person of the name

of Laurence, in the reign of Richard the Second. It is needless to controvert such conjectures, when we are enabled to state, that the Cross was existing, and bore the same name as at present, before the time of *Bishop Erghum, or that of Richard the Second.* In a deed, dated November 8, 1335, containing a conveyance of two houses, in the Market Place, to the Dean and Chapter, by Walter and John Beneyt, for the establishment of a chantry, it is described as the High Cross, where Poultry is sold.§

In the High Street is a building of some antiquity, with two large projecting bay windows in front. It was probably at first a hostelry for the reception of pilgrims, visiting the Cathedral, and afterwards attained considerable celebrity as an inn. The ornamental wood work of the gateway, may be ascribed to the fifteenth century. The building now used as a workhouse, near Crane Bridge, bears also an appearance of antiquity.

On the Canal, was formerly an extensive quadrangular building, inclosing a court, to which there was an entrance, under a large pointed arch-way. The front is now completely modernised; but at the back of that part occupied by Mr. Payne, was an entrance hall, staircase and gallery, which are now opened into one capacious room. The windows, which are divided into several lights, by stone mullions, were decorated with armorial bearings and devices in stained glass; and the roof, which is formed of dark wood, is no discreditable specimen of antient carpentry.† The structure appears to belong to the middle of the fifteenth century. No documents are extant to

§ Historical Account of the Cathedral.

indicate the purpose for which it was intended, nor by whom it was originally possessed, nor do the armorial bearings suffice to satisfy curiosity. The arms of the family of Hall, occupy, indeed, a conspicuous situation in the windows, and over the fire place, coupled with the merchant's mark, and are impaled with those of Hungerford, a member of which family, Sir Thomas Hungerford of Down Ampney, eldest Son of Sir Edmund Hungerford, and grandson of Walter Lord Hungerford, espoused Christian, the daughter of John Hall, merchant of Salisbury.§ This position of the armorial bearings, appears to indicate that the building was erected, or that it was at least permanently occupied by the Halls. But there are other arms, which have no relation to either of these families, and which might be adduced as a proof, that the structure was in some way connected with the Montacutes and Nevilles, Earls of Salisbury. We shall specify the bearings, as they originally appeared.

In the upper part of the first window was *argent*, a chevron *sable*, charged with an etoile of seven points *or*,

† Great credit is due to Mr. Payne, the proprietor of these premises, for the expence he has incurred, in preserving so interesting a relic as this noble apartment. It could scarcely have been made to harmonise better with modern uses, than by the display of an elegant assortment of china, in all its glowing tints and varied forms. Mr. Beare is also intitled to the praise of restoring the apartment to its pristine beauty. In his arrangement of the original glass, and his own tasteful additions, he has happily preserved the rich, yet mellow tone of antiquity. Mr. Frederic Fisher who planned and superintended the alterations, has executed his task, with equal skill and judgement.

§ She died in 1504 or 1505, and was buried in the monastery of our Lady of Cirencester. For this, and and other information, on the subject of these armorial bearings, the writer is indebted to the kindness of the Rev E. Duke.

between three columbines *azure*, slipped *proper*, the bearing of the family of *Hall* of Coventry. With this is impaled, on the sinister side, the merchant's mark. The same bearing and the mark, are carved over the fire place.

Also, *sable* two bars *argent*, in chief three plates of the second, with a *mullet* for difference. The arms of the *Hungerford* family, new, but copied from the original glass.

Hungerford, with a label of three points for difference, impaling *Hall*. This indicates the marriage above mentioned.

A sword and key in saltire, *or*. Probably the antient arms of the City of Salisbury,‖ impaling quarterly 1 and 4 *argent*, three fusils in fess, *gules*, *Montacute*: 2 and 3 an eagle displayed *or*, armed *gules*, *Monthermer*. These last arms might have been borne by John Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, whose mother Margaret, was daughter and heiress of Thomas Lord Monthermer.

Vert an Eagle displayed, *or*, armed *gules*, *Monthermer*

Quarterly 1 and 4 *Montacute*. 2 and 3, *gules*, a saltire *argent*, over all, a label of three points, *gobony*, *argent*, and *azure*, *Neville*. In this escutcheon the usual order of quartering appears unaccountably reversed. It would

‖ According to Gwillim, the antient arms of Salisbury were *azure*, a sword *argent*, hilt and pommel, *or*, surmounted by a key of the last. On a chief *argent*, three lozenges *gules*. This last bearing, which is that of the Montacutes, may have been merely honorary, and assumed in compliment to that family. The same arms are given as those of the City, namely, a sword and key in Saltire, *or*, with three lozenges in fess, *gules*, on a chief argent, in the work of Speed, published in 1627.—A shield, with the sword and key in saltire, *or*, without the bearing in chief, was originally placed in one of the windows of the Chapter House; but is now behind the Gorges monument, at the end of the North aisle of the Choir, in the Cathedral.

of right belong to Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, called the king-maker, who was the son of Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, by Alice, daughter and heiress of Thomas Montacute, the last Earl of Salisbury of that name.

A general shield, in which six bearings can be distinguished. 1 *gules*, a fess between six cross-crosslets, *or*, *Beauchamp*. 2 *Montacute*, 3 *Monthermer*, 4 *Neville*, 5, *or*, 3 chevronelles *gules*, *Clare*. 6 In the center, as if on an escutcheon of pretence, checky *or* and *azure*, a chevron *ermine*. This was the antient bearing of the Earls of *Warwick*, of the family of *Newburgh*, from whom the families of Beauchamp and Neville traced their descent, in the female line. These bearings might have belonged to Henry Beauchamp, duke of Warwick, and King of the Isle of Wight, who espoused Cecily, daughter of Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury. Or they may have been assumed by Richard Neville, the king-maker, in right of his wife Anne, the sister and heiress of this Duke of Warwick.

The Royal arms, France and England quarterly, and

The same repeated, with a label of three points for difference.

These last arms were held by a figure, represented in the costume of the middle of the fifteenth century, which is now transferred to the opposite window. Possibly the two shields may have belonged to Richard the Third, and to Edward prince of Wales, his son by Anne, daughter of Richard Neville, and relict of Edward, Son of King Henry the Sixth. She is the Lady Anne of Shakespeare.

There are also two roses, one white and red intermixed, and the other white, with the center red, surmounted by a ducal crown. The cognisance of the Bear, also, formerly appeared in several places, and the letter H, intermixed with small ducal coronets, filled the rounds at the heads of the windows. The motto CREDE, on a label in pale, appears to have been so repeated, as to cover the otherwise vacant portions of each light.

In St. Anne's Street, tradition places the site of the Convent of Black Friars. No trace of such a building now remains, except the name of the Friary, by which the premises are still known.

Two of the Canonical Houses in the Close, exhibit a character of remote antiquity. Attached to that occupied by the Rev. W. L. Bowles, are the remains of a chapel, coeval with the Cathedral itself. The mansion cannot fail to attract attention, as successively the residence of two gentlemen, equally eminent in their respective departments of Literature. In the court, is a monument, erected by the present occupant, to the memory of his predecessor, with the following brief, but appropriate inscription:

M
GULMI COXE
Literis per Europam
illustris
W. L. B.
Successor
his Ædibus Canonicis
P.
M.D.CCC.XXX.

Towards the bottom of the Close, is an antiquated mansion, long known as the "King's House," and probably occupied by former sovereigns, in their progresses. It belongs to Lieut. General Sir John Slade.

The last remains of the College, or House of St Nicholas de Valle, have been removed within a few years. The site is now occupied by a Row of Houses, under the name of De Vaux Place.

Near the North entrance to the Close, is a structure, called the "Widow's College." This Establishment was founded by Bishop Seth Ward, in 1687, and endowed with revenues, for the maintenance of ten widows of Clergymen, belonging to the Established Church. An addition of 2000 guineas was made to the funds of this College, by the late W. B. Earle, Esq. of the Close.

The Infirmary is a large, plain, quadrangular building of brick, situated within the parish of Fisherton. It is pointed out to public notice, by the Inscription

"GENERAL INFIRMARY, SUPPORTED BY VOLUN-"
TARY CONTRIBUTION, 1767."

The interior is well arranged, for the various purposes of such an institution. The skill and attention of the Medical officers are intitled to the highest praise, and the different branches of its internal economy are managed, with a care and regularity truly laudable. Since the first foundation of the Establishment, the total number of patients admitted, is 28,336; of these 11,478 have been discharged, perfectly cured. The amount of Subscriptions and benefactions, from the commencement, is £213,589; of disbursements, under different heads, £117,471.†

† Report of the year 1833.

Few cities of equal extent, can boast of as many Benefactions and charitable Establishments, as Salisbury. They are here briefly recapitulated.

St. Nicholas's Hospital, near the bank of the Avon, for the reception of six men, and as many women. Of these, five men and six women are nominated by the master, and one by the Dean and Chapter. The master, who must be a Clergyman of the Established Church, is appointed by the Bishop. The pay to each individual is nearly 8 shillings weekly, half of which arises from a liberal donation, by Bishop Barrington, of a bequest made to him, by Mr Emily, a former master.

The Trinity Hospital, in Trinity Street, founded in 1420, by John Chandler, for twelve poor men, who enjoy each an allowance of 3s. 6d. weekly. Masters, the Mayor and Corporation.

Bricket's Hospital, Exeter Street, founded in 1519, for six poor widows. Pay originally 1s. 6d. weekly, but increased to 3s. 6d. by an annual grant from Popple's charity. In the gift of the Corporation.

Eyre's Hospital, Winchester Street, founded in 1617, for six men and their wives. Pay originally 2s.; but increased from Popple's fund, to 3s. 6d. weekly, during their joint lives, and 3s. to the survivor.

Blechynden's Hospital, Winchester Street, founded in 1683, for six women. Pay 2s. weekly. Trustees six gentlemen of Salisbury, the Corporation being expressly excluded.

Taylor's Hospital, Bedwin Street, founded in 1698, for six men. Pay increased to 3s. 6d. weekly, from Popple's Charity.

Frowd's Hospital, in Bedwin Street, established in 1750, for six men, and six women. Allowance, 4s. weekly. Trustees, six gentlemen of the parish of St. Edmund.

Mrs. Joan Popple, who died in 1572, left by will, certain houses, situated in Basinghall Street, London, the rents of which were to be distributed to the poor of the City, as the Corporation should direct. At present nearly thirty pensioners enjoy an allowance of 3s. 6d. weekly, from this charity, besides the increase made to the pay of different Alms Houses. From the same source 220 crowns are yearly distributed by the Corporation, to as many poor inhabitants. The Corporation have dedicated a tablet, to the memory of this liberal benefactress, in St. Thomas' Church, where she was interred.

Mr. Thomas Smith, left by will £2000 to the minister and Church wardens of St. Edmund's, the interest of which was to be paid, in weekly Sums of 5s. to four men, and as many women, resident for ten years, in that parish.

Mr. William Ghost, clothier, left £1000 Bank annuities, the interest to be paid weekly to six poor weavers, not receiving parish allowance.

Mr. Thomas Newham, in 1807 gave the interest of £1000, 4 per cent Bank annuities, to be annually distributed to eight poor housekeepers, of the parish of St. Martin's, who are members of the Church of England.

Mr. Thomas Cooksey, left four tenements in Gigant Street, to be inhabited as Alms Houses, by men and their wives. To this was added, the bequest of £2000, 4 per cents, the interest of which was to be paid to each of the occupants of these houses, making 5 shil-

lings weekly. If the man or woman die, the survivor is to receive 3s. 6d. weekly. In the gift of the Church-wardens and Vestry of St Martin's.

Mr. Richard Earlsman, who died on the 31st. of May, 1831, may be commemorated among the most liberal benefactors to the city. To the Infirmary, he gave and bequeathed the sum of £500. To six poor men, of the Parish of St. Thomas, five shillings weekly, and to six poor widows of the City, the like sum. An apprentice fee for three boys annually. To the Baptist, Wesleyan, and Independent Chapels, in Brown Street, Scot's Lane, and Endless Street, the interest of £1180. Besides these gifts and bequests, he left to the London Hibernian Missionary Society £250; to the Society for converting the Jews £250; to the Wilts and Somerset Societies £100 each. The interest arising from the remainder of his personal property, was to be distributed to the poor of the City, annually, for ever. His executors, Mr. William Smith and Mr. Joseph Sanger, have laudably commemorated his munificence, by a tablet in his parish Church of St. Thomas.

Sir Thomas White gave by will, to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City, £104 at certain periods, for ever, to be lent out in sums of £25 for ten years, without interest, to tradesmen of the City. John Duke of Somerset, left also a sum of money, which is vested by the Corporation in an Estate in Dorsetshire. The rent is applied to place out apprentices. There are other charities of less moment, for various purposes.

In different parts of the City are certain free tenements.

Those which more particularly merit notice, are thirteen presented to the Corporation, by the late W. Hussey, Esq. At his death they were endowed with a weekly stipend of 3s. 6d. for men and their wives.

In Fisherton, is an Alms House, built and endowed by the late Mrs. Hayter, Lady of the manor, for six poor widows of that parish. The appointment is vested in the Dean of Sarum, the Vicar of Fisherton, the Rector of Bemerton, and the perpetual curate of St. Thomas. Pay 5s weekly.

Several companies formerly existed in Salisbury, such as the Tailors, the Bakers,§ the Wool Combers, the Weavers, the Tuckers or Fullers, the Shoemakers, the Joiners, &c. Of the Halls belonging to these Societies, four only remain, that of the Tailors, in Milford Street, of the Wool Combers, in Church Street, of the Joiners, in St. Anne's Street, and of the Shoemakers, in Salt Lane. Of these companies, the only one, now existing, which received the sanction of the Royal authority, is that of the Tailors. They were incorporated, under a charter of Edward the Fourth, in 1461, by the appellation of the Wardens and Fellowship of the Mystery of Tailors, and Brothers and Sisters of the Brother-

§ The only memorial extant of this Company, which has long been dissolved, is the portrait, on wood, of a benefactor, William Wendover, who by the address of a letter in his hand, appears to have been a Hamburgh Merchant. Round the frame is the following inscription. "William Wendover, Merchant of New Sarum, Hath given to the Company of Bakers, ye Some of fifty pounds, to be enjoyed, five pounds to a man yearly, for ever, Amen," In three of the corners are Arms, with inscriptions, apparently alluding to the places of his birth and nurture; and in the fourth his initials, interlaced with the date 1634. This portrait is in the possession of Mr. Beare.

hood of St. John the Baptist, of New Sarum. They were impowered to associate in their company, both men and women, to establish a guild, with a perpetual chantry, in the chapel of St. John the Baptist,† in the Church of St. Thomas, and to acquire lands and possessions, to the yearly value of twenty pounds. Their founder, by election, was William Swaine, then Mayor of Salisbury, by whom they were endowed with rents, to the amount of nine marks and forty shillings yearly.

The ceremonial of offering lights, at the annual service for the dead, and their subsequent festival, exhibits a curious picture of antient manners. It is here described to the reader, in modernised orthography.

"The Stewards are to make yearly eight torches, weighing five score and seven pounds, and also five tapers, to be brought on Midsummer Day, to St. Thomas Church, worshipfully, after the old rule and our Custom, for the which making of torches and tapers, the Chamberlains shall receive of every brother and sister, that be coupled 12 pence, and of every journeyman 4 pence.

"In every year, on the Feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, a solemn obit to be held, while the world standeth fast, for our founder Willlam Swaine, and Christian his wife, and all his children's souls, and for his father's soul and mother's soul, and for all his friends' souls, and for all the brethren's and sisters' souls, of our craft, that be

† This Chapel was evidently what is now the Vestry. The figure of Christopher, the patron Saint of the Company, still appears in the window, in stained glass.

In the confirmatory Charters, granted by Queen Mary and Elizabeth, reference is made to a charter of Henry the Sixth, which is literally the same as that of Edward the Fourth. The company is probably of still higher antiquity than its charters.

out of this world deceased, within St. Thomas Church of Salisbury, in the chapel of St. John the the Baptist. On the even the *Dirige*, by note, and on the morrow the mass of *Requiem*, by note, which mass is to begin, when matins be done, at 9 of the Clock,

Our Wardens, Stewards, and Chamberlains, with all our craft, and fraternity, and our servants, to be attended upon the mayor of the City, of the time, and other worshipful with him of the same, to bring in the light of our fraternity, from the chandler's house, unto St. Thomas Church, into St. John's Chapel, then and there to abide, at the mass, and offer at the same, all our craft. And which of our craft lack, and be not at the said mass and offering, to give to our said craft one pound of wax, without a lawful excuse is made to the Wardens and Stewards.

The two Stewards, for the time being, every year shall make and set afore St. John the Baptist, upon the altar, two tapers of one pound of wax, and a garland of roses, to to be set upon St. John's head; and the chapel is to be strewed with green rushes. When mass is done, to go together to our place accustomed, where our dinner shall be holden, within the said city, and there to abide, at dinner and feast, till we have dined. Every master of the craft shall pay for him and his wife 12 pence, and for their supper, if they will come thereto, for the same money; a man alone 8 pence, a woman alone 6 pence; and no dinner nor feast longer by us to be kept, save only the same day, and that yearly to be kept, while the world standeth. And such persons of our craft, as have promised the stewards to come to dinner, and come not, they shall pay every one of

them 8 pence, to the use of the stewards, which must need do the cost of that day.

"Also we have ordained, that on the said feast and dinner, such of our servants called journeyman, as be within our said craft, shall serve the masters of our craft, in the time of bringing in our lights, and at our feast and dinner, there abiding with us at dinner, at such place as the masters and wardens will assign. At which dinner every servant to pay 4 pence, and our said stewards, when the masters be served in at the first course, shall purvey an honest place for all such servants, to be set at a board or boards conveniently, within the same place, and to be served by the apprentices, at the masters' assignment, conveniently for their degree. And then for the second course of the masters, by the said stewards they to be warned to arise, and for to serve in like wise the said masters, as they did the first course; and then they be to go to their place again, and be served again of their second course, making them as merry as they can."†

There are two endowed schools in Salisbury. One in the Close, originally founded for the education of the Choristers, and coeval with the Establishment itself. The second is the City Free-School, in Castle street, which was first established at Bradford and Trowbridge, but consolidated and removed to Salisbury, by an Exchequer order, in the year 1659.

There is also an Establishment, called the Godolphin School, not fixed in Salisbury. It was founded by Henry Godolphin, D. D. Dean of St. Paul's, and Provost of

† Register of the Company, MS.

Eton, fourth Son of Sir Francis Godolphin, and Brother of the Lord Treasurer, who died July 10th 1720. He left property, then worth £160 yearly, to be applied for the care and education of eight young gentlewomen, "so born," whose parents are of the Church of England, and whose fortunes do not exceed £300. Their friends are to provide them with decent apparel, and they are not to be admitted, before the age of eight, nor to remain after that of nineteen. They are to be brought up, in the City of New Sarum, or at some town in the county of Wilts, under a prudent governess, who is a communicant of the church of England. Since the period of the bequest, the funds of the Establishment have been improved, by the circumstances of the times ; and it may now be ranked among the most liberal endowments of the kind.

Salisbury and its neighbourhood may claim the merit of having given rise to a County association, for the encouragement of pursuits, at once elegant, rational, and useful : we mean the Salisbury and Wiltshire Horticultural, Arboricultural, and Botanical Society. Its Exibitions have not hitherto failed to attract a numerous and respectable attendance.

Two Reading Societies are established in Salisbury, one under the name of the Salisbury and Wiltshire, and the other under that of the New Sarum and South Wilts. Both are respectably supported.

A Mechanics' Institute has been recently formed, and holds its meetings in Salt Lane.

CHAPTER. VI.

Our City and the immediate neighbourhood, may boast of having given birth to many individuals, distinguished for character and talent. Of these we now present a few biographical sketches.

John of Salisbury, or by his Latin appellation, Johannes Sarisburiensis. He was born at Old Sarum, and studied at Oxford, where he attained high distinction, in the literature of the age. He was first patronised by Theobald, archishop of Canterbury; and subsequently enjoyed the friendship and confidence of the celebrated Becket, whom he accompanied in his exile, and to whom he was attached till his death. He was chosen bishop of Chartres in 1172, and dying in 1182, was buried in his own Cathedral. He wrote Polycraticon, sive de Nugis Curialium, et Vestigiis Philosophorum lib. 8; Metalogici lib. 4; Epistolæ, in Bibliotheca Patrum, 303. To his pen is ascribed a life of Archbishop Anselm.

Walter of Winterbourne is said to have been born in this City, and to have entered the Dominican order.

His talents attracted the notice of Edward the First, to whom he became confessor. He was subsequently raised to the honour of the Roman purple; and died at Genoa, in 1305, in his way to attend the Conclave, held for the election of Clement the Fifth. He was buried in London. He attained the reputation of a poet and orator; and was distinguished as a skilful controversalist.

John Thornborough, born in the Parish of St. Martin, and educated in the City school. He graduated at Oxford, and became Chaplain to the Earl of Pembroke, by whom he was presented to the Rectory of Chilmark. He was afterwards appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to Queen Elizabeth. In 1589 he was advanced to the Deanery of York, and in 1593 made bishop of Limerick. Subsequently he filled the Sees of Bristol and Worcester, in the Cathedral of which latter city he was interred. He was skilled in the Chemistry of the time, and wrote two Treatises on the Union of England and Scotland. He was the author of some Tracts on Divinity.

William Horman, born in New Street, Salisbury. He acquired the rudiments of learning at Winchester, and finished his education at New College, Oxford, of which he became Fellow. In 1485 he was made Master of Eton College, where he finally filled the office of Provost. He died in 1535, and is buried at Eton. Among other works, he drew up an abridgment of William of Malmesbury, and the History of John Pico, Lord of Mirandola; and he composed an Elegy on William Lilly.

George Coryat, born in the Parish of St. Thomas, and educated in the City Free School. He removed to Win-

chester College, and in 1562 became Fellow of New College, Oxford. In 1570 he obtained the Rectory of Odcombe, Somerset; and in 1594 was made prebendary of Warthill, in the Cathedral of York. He was distinguished by his talent for Latin Poetry, and wrote in Latin, a description of England, Scotland, and Ireland. He died at Odcombe, in 1609.

Humphrey Beckham, born in 1588. At an early period he displayed a natural taste for modelling, and was accordingly apprenticed to Mr. Rosgrave, a painter and gilder of the City. His talents as a sculptor, soon attracted notice, and there is no doubt, that many of the elaborately carved fire places, and other ornaments, which are found in our antient houses, are the productions of his chisel. Under more favourable circumstances, and with better models, he might have attained considerable distinction. He died in 1671, aged 83 years, and was buried in the Church of St. Thomas.

John Eedes, born in 1609, and educated in the city. He entered at Oriel College, Oxford, and having taken orders, was settled in the Isle of Sheppey. During the Rebellion, he was, like many other pastors of the national Church, ejected and imprisoned. On his release, he returned to Salisbury; and became Curate of Broad Chalk. Subsequently he was made vicar of Hele. In 1667, his house was broken open, and himself murdered by unknown hands. He wrote two tracts on Justification.

Richard Hayter became a commoner of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, at the age of 17. Having taken a degree in

in arts, he returned to his native city. Though a layman, he published two Treatises on subjects of Divinity. He died in 1684, and was buried in the Parish Church of St. Thomas.

Alxander Hyde, Son of Sir Lawrence Hyde, of the Close, Knight. He was first educated at Winchester, afterwards admitted at New College, Oxford, and took the decree of L. L. D. in 1632. He was the next year made subdean of Salisbury, and in 1638, collated to the Prebend of South Grantham.

After the Restoration, the interest of his relative, Sir Edward Hyde, Lord Chancellor, procured his promotion to the Deanery of Winchester. On the death of Bishop Earle, he was advanced to the See of Salisbury. He died in 1567, and was buried in the Cathedral.

Michael Maschiart received his Grammar learning at Winchester; and in 1562 removed to new College, Oxford. In 1572 he became Vicar of Writtle, Essex. He took the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Civil Law, and was ranked as an able Civilian. His Latin Poems were much esteemed. He died in 1598, and was interred in his Church of Writtle.

Philip Massenger, born in 1584, was for a time in the household of the Earl of Pembroke, and in his 17th year became a commoner in St. Alban's Hall, Oxford. Here he devoted himself to the study of poetry and romance; and leaving the University, without a degree, repaired to London. In the metropolis, he attracted notice by his wit, and afterwards wrote with success for the stage. His dramatic productions are too well known to need reca-

pitulation. He died suddenly in 1640, and was buried in St. Saviour's Church Yard.

Henry Lawes, was the son of Thomas Lawes, a Vicar Choral of our Cathedral. He received a musical education, and in 1625 became a gentleman of the chapel Royal. He has attained a degree of poetic celebrity, as a composer of the Comus of Milton. He died in 1662.

John Greenhill was descended from a respectable family established in this City. As an artist, he received his first instructions from Sir. Peter Lely. He afterwards devoted himself to potrait painting, and gained much celebrity for his Heads in Crayons. The portrait of Bishop Ward, preserved in the Council Chamber, is from his pencil. He became disipated in his habits, and died in 1676 of an injury, received while in a state of intoxication.

Thomas Chubb, the son of a Malster of East Harnham, was born in 1679, and at the age of fifteen, was apprenticed to a glover in Salisbury. Quitting this trade, from a weakness of sight, he associated himself with a friend. in the business of a Tallow Chandler.

Of a studious and sedentary disposition, he spent much time in desultory reading. Having formed a species of debating society, in which Scriptual questions were discussed, he was induced to take an interest in the Trinitarian Controversy, then at its height, between Clarke and Waterland; and he afterwards published a Treatise, asserting the supremacy of the Father. This work excited a considerable degree of attention, as the production of a self taught scholar, and even attracted,

the notice of Pope. He subsequently entered into the family of Sir Joseph Jekyll, Master of the Rolls; but becoming impatient of restraint, he returned to Salisbury, and resumed his former calling and habits. After this period, he wrote several deistical tracts, which for a time awakened some interest; but are now deservedly neglected and forgotten. He died in 1747 aged 68.

Thomas Bennet, born in 1673. He made a rapid progress in his elementary studies, and was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge, at the early age of 15. He graduated as Bachelor and Master of Arts, and afterwards was chosen fellow of his College. He was long and actively engaged in controversy, especially with the dissenters, on the various questions of divinity, in which they are at issue with the Church of England.

About 1714 he took the degree of Doctor in Divinity. He for a time resided at Colchester, afterwards accepted the place of Deputy Chaplain to Chelsea Hospital, and was successively lecturer of St. Olave's and morning preacher at St. Lawrence Jewry. He was at length presented by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, to the Vicarage of St. Giles, Cripplegate; but was long involved in an expensive lawsuit, for the recovery of certain dues, belonging to his church. In 1717 he married a lady of Salisbury, by whom he had three daughters. He died in London, October 9, 1728, and was interred in his own Church. His works are too numerous to be particularised, but his Hebrew Grammar is highly praised.†

† These Biographical Sketches are mostly drawn from the Antiquiates Sarisburienses.

James Harris was son of James Harris, Esq. of the Close, and of Lady Elizabeth Ashley, sister of the Earl of Shaftesbury, author of the Characteristics. He was born in 1709, and acquired the rudiments of learning, under the Rev. Mr. Hall, Master of the Grammar School, in the Close. He removed to Wadham College, Oxford, and concluded his education as a Student of Lincoln's Inn.

On the death of his father, which happened when he had attained his twenty fourth year, he took up his residence at the family mansion in the Close, and devoted himself to the study of Classical literature. During several years, his application to the best writers of antiquity was almost unremitting. His attention was finally directed to the philosophy of Aristotle, which till then he had, with most scholars of the period, considered as superseded by that of Locke. He learnt, however, to set a due value on the merits of the Greek philosopher; and by his own writings, contributed to restore him, to his appropriate rank in the estimation of the literary world. But notwithstanding his application to studies thus abstruse, Mr. Harris did not disregard the cultivation of the fine arts, and in music he attained extraordinary proficiency. Nor did he devote himself to seclusion; for he mixed freely in the society of the City and neighbourhood, and was particularly assiduous and regular, in his attention to the duties of a county magistrate.

In 1744 he published his three Treatises on Art, Music, Painting, and Poetry, and on Happiness. A few years afterwards, he gave to the world, his "Hermes," or Inquiry concerning Universal Grammar.

Till 1761, Mr. Harris was chiefly resident in Salisbury, occasionally withdrawing for privacy, to his mansion at Durnford. But being at that period chosen member for Christchurch, he was soon engaged in the avocations of public life. In 1762 he was made a Lord of the Admiralty, and in 1763 removed to the Treasury, but quitted office, on the change of ministry in 1765. In 1774 however, he was appointed Secretary and Comptroller to the Queen; and held that post during the remainder of his life.

In 1775 he published his Philosophical Arrangements, and prepared his Philological Inquiries, which appeared in 1781. But previous to this period, his health began to decline. He bore his infirmities, however, with a patience and resignation truly christian, and after a gradual decay, he resigned his spirit into the hands of his maker, December 22, 1780, in his seventy second year. His remains were deposited, among those of his ancestors, in the principal transept of the Cathedral; and the spontaneous tokens of respect, which accompanied the ceremony of his funeral, afforded a public proof, of the general esteem and veneration, which were felt for his character.

Henry Penruddocke Wyndham, was born at the neighbouring village of Compton Chamberlain, June 4, 1736. He received his early education at Eton, and from that seminary, removed to Wadham College, Oxford. He visited France, Italy, and the Island of Sicily, returned through Geneva and Holland, and again reached England, in September 1767. The ensuing year, he espoused Caroline, daughter and heiress of the Reverend Richard Hearst, Canon Residentiary of the Cathedral.

In the year 1781, Mr. Wyndham published his Tour in Wales, and his Description of the Isle of Wight, in 1794; and may claim the merit of having first drawn the attention of the public, to those interesting portions of the British dominions. Indeed, he was one of the earliest, who set the example of domestic travel. In 1784 he contributed to the stores of National History, by the publication of the Diary of George Bubb Doddington, afterwards Lord Melcomb. Mr. Wyndham was among the most assiduous cultivators of Topography and local History, and displayed particular solicitude, for the elucidation of the History and Antiquities of his native County. With this intent, he in 1788 published the account of Wiltshire, contained in the antient Record of Domesday, accompanied with a translation. In his preface, he suggested a plan for a County History, on an extensive scale; and his views have since been realised, in the magnificent Work of Sir Richard Colt Hoare.

Notwithstanding his attachment to literary pursuits, Mr. Wyndham took his proper share in the duties of public and active life. He filled the office of Mayor of Salisbury, in 1771; and in 1772 that of Sheriff of Wilts. He was chosen a representative for the County, in parliament, in the year 1796, and occupied that post, honourably to himself, and satisfactorily to his constituents, till 1812; when he voluntarily withdrew, from a consciousness of the infirmities of advancing age.

An anecdote of Mr. Wyndham has been recorded in the public papers, which is too characteristic to be omitted. He was a great favourite with George the Third; and on one occasion appeared at court, in a coat made of dark

striped coloured cloth. The king mistaking it for french cloth, which at that time was very much worn, exclaimed, What, what, Wyndham in a french coat! No please your Majesty, it is not french. What then? It is a cloth made at Salisbury. Then send me some of it. This was done: the article became fashionable; orders poured in, til every place in the city, which could be rented to hold a loom, was furnished with one of those useful machines. By this incident, both occupation and profit were procured to the inhabitants of Salisbury, to a greater extent, than at any preceding period.

Mr. Wyndham closed his long and meritorious life, on the 3rd. of May, 1819, and was interred in the family Vault, in St. Edmund's Church. His issue were, Caroline, married to John Campbell, Esq. of Dunvown in Scotland; Henry Wadham, who died in 1775; Wadham; Thomas Norton; Henry Penruddocke; Helyar, who died in 1805; and Catherine Anne Jervoise, who died in 1796.

John Tobin was born at Salisbury, January 26, 1770. His father had been destined for one of the liberal professions, and his mother was the daughter of Mr. Webb, an opulent West Indian, who then resided in the manor house, Stratford. At the commencement of the American war, Mr. Tobin repaired to Nevis, to take charge of an estate in that Island, which had been resigned to him on his marriage, by his father. He left the subject of this article, and two brothers, under the care of their grandfather, Mr. Webb, by whom they were placed in the school of Dr. Mant, at Southampton. Even at this early period, young Tobin evinced a decided taste for dramatic representation s.

On the termination of the war, Mr. Tobin returned to England, and settled in a mercantile business at Bristol; and his father in law removed to Redland, in the neighbourhood. In the ensuing year, John Tobin was articled to Mr. Wildman, an eminent solicitor in Lincoln's Inn. He passed through his clerkship, without acquiring a taste for his profession; and devoted his leisure time to literature, especially poetry. On the expiration of his term, he was admitted into partnership with his late master.

His inclination for dramatic literature, became, however, still more decided. He composed several pieces, and was subjected to all the difficulties and disappointments, which generally await the early efforts of a writer for the stage. At length, in 1803, he obtained for a farce, intitled "All's fair in Love," the honours of a representation, but it was coldly received. He persevered, and by the influence of Mr. Wroughton, procured the acceptance of the "Honey Moon," to which he owes his reputation. At this period, his constitution seems to have suffered, from the effects of his sedentary and studious habits. He spent the winter in Cornwall; but the appearances of consumption, becoming more alarming, he was induced to undertake a voyage to the West Indies. He embarked at Bristol, with aggravated symptoms, in the latter end of 1804, and sailed to Cork. From thence he took his departure, on the 7th of December; and the first night being boisterous, exhausted the declining powers of his debilitated frame. On the ensuing morning, he was found dead in his bed, and his remains were transported back for interment to Cork.

The Honey Moon was represented at Drury Lane, on the 31st of January following, and received with that applause, which it has never since failed to awaken. Subsequently, his other productions were offered to public notice. The Curfew, was acted in 1806, the School for Authors in 1808, and the Faro Table in 1816;‖ but all without attaining that rank, which has been assigned to his former Composition.

‖ Miss Benger's Memoirs of Tobin.

CHAPTER. VII.

We close our task, with some observations on points of local interest, naturally connected with the matter of the preceding pages. Among these, the most prominent are such places in the vicinity, as are considered to deserve the particular attention of a stranger.

The small, but antient town of Wilton, appears to have been originally one of the Royal burghs. During the Saxon period, it was for a short time the See of a Bishop. In two charters of King Edgar, to the abbey of Wilton, in 868 and 874, the name of Ælfstan bishop of Wilton is introduced, among the witnesses. In a Charter of Athelstan to the same Establishment, is also the name of Elfric, bishop of Wilton.

In Domesday, it is said the king had from the burgh of Wilton fifty pounds. When Herveus received it, to keep, it yielded twenty two pounds.§ At so early a period Wilton must have attained some consideration as a mart; for

§ Domesday, Art. Wiltescire, V. 2 p. 64.

Henry the First granted to his burgesses of Wilton, belonging to the gild of Merchants there, freedom from tolls, passage, and other customs. He added also, the same liberties and immunities, in every respect, as were enjoyed by his citizens of London and Winton. This charter was ratified by Henry the Second, John, Henry the Third, and Edward the First; and other privileges were afterwards obtained from succeeding Sovereigns.§

Wilton, with Malmsbury, Westbury, and other places in Wiltshire, formed a part of the jointure, assigned to Berengaria, queen of Richard the First. On the death of her Royal consort, however, she was deprived of these possessions, by King John, who in 1203 settled Wilton, Westbury, Malmsbury, and Winterslow, on his own queen Isabella.† The cause of the widowed Berengaria found a defender in Pope Innocent the Third, who strenuously urged her claims, and did not hesitate to inforce his representations, with threats of ecclesiastical censures. How far his inference availed, we have no means to ascertain, but we are inclined to infer, that it was unsuccesful; because Henry the Third, in 1222 yielded Wilton, among other possessions, which he describes as pertaining to his Mother Isabella, to her second husband, Hugh Earl of March.‖

The commercial privileges which Wilton enjoyed, appear to have attracted thither, many of that fallen and persecuted race, whose peculiarities and sufferings awaken so lively an interest, in the characters of Isaac of York, and of his

§ MS. Documents.
† Fœdera, V. 1, P. 1, p. 88.
‖ Fœdera V. 1, P. 1. 166.

lovely and heroic daughter Rebecca. During the reign of Henry the Third, proofs occur of that species of oppression, under which they often groaned, in a haughty and half barbarous age. In 1240 we find an order to the Sheriff of Wilts, to bring before the Barons of the Exchequer, the bodies of Solomon, the Son of Joseph, and of three others, the richest Jews in his bailiwick, to answer for the arrears due to the King, from the Community, *Communia*, of Jews at Wilton, for their portion of the tallage of 20,000 marks, levied on their people. In 1242 the Sheriff is ordered to proceed personally to Wilton, and from the Chest of the Chirographers† there, to take all the tallies, by which any debt was owing to Solomon of Ivencester, a Jew, and to produce them at the Exchequer.‖ Lastly, in 1261, an order was issued, announcing that the King had commissioned Robert de Melkel, and Ralph de Hotost, to seize the chests of the Jews, to take an account of the debts owing to them, and to appropriate their goods and chattels to his own use. This instrument is addressed to his ministers at Wilton, Marlborough, Glocester, Bristol, and Exeter.*

According to the statement of the Jurors, as recorded in the Hundred Rolls of Henry the Third, Wilton belonged to the demense of the king. The reigning sovereign, they observe, gave it to his brother Richard, Earl of Cornwall.§ While in the King's hands, it was worth fifty pounds, but

† When the Jews made any Grant or Compact, one part was deposited in a public Chest, called the Chest of the Chirographers. This part of the Chirograph was termed the *pes*, or tally.

‖ Madox History of the Exchequer, Ch. 7.

* Fœdera. 17 Julii A.R. 5 Hen. III.

§ In 1257 Richard was elected King of the Romans, by the States of Germany, in opposition to Alphonso, king of Castile.

at that period it produced less. They declare also, that the king's writs are returnable, within the Liberty of the burgh, and that such return had been customary, from time immemorial. That they held pleas, relative to chattels, unlawfully taken, and the view of frank pledge; and that they enjoyed these privileges, by the concession of the kings of England.§

In the Hundred Rolls of Edward the First, a similar declaration is made. The burgh is then described as being in the possession of the Earl of Cornwall, son and heir to Richard, King of Germany, to whom it had been given, in free marriage, with Senchea his wife. His bailiffs are said to have the return of the king's writs, to hold pleas relative to chattels, unlawfully taken, and other royal privileges, and have the power of capital punishment, and of laying the assize of bread and ale. The inhabitants are farther represented to enjoy the same liberties, as the Citizens of Winton and London, by the grant of Henry the Elder, and the kings his successors, and to have their own Coroners within the burgh.||

He was crowned at Aix la Chapelle; but soon found himself mocked with an empty title. He therefore returned to England, in 1259, and took an active and important share, in the contentions between the king, his brother, and the barons. He married first, Isabella, daughter of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, and secondly, Sancha, daughter of Raymund, Count of Provence. He died in 1272

§ Rotuli Hundredorum V. 2, p. 233.

|| As some doubt has been suggested, respecting the power of capital punishment, vested in the bailiffs of Wilton, the reply of the Jurors is here given, from the Hundred Rolls of Edward the First.

Dicut sup: sacram. suu q' balli: Com.' Cornub' in Wilton hent: retrnu: briu: & tenent placita de nam' vetito & alias *libtates regias*, ut *furcas*, assiss. panis & civisie adeo libe: sic' cives London' et Winton' ex concessione Regis Henr' vetis; &

On the death of Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, here mentioned, in the year 1300, Wilton reverted to the crown. In 1302 it formed part of the provision assigned by Edward the First, to his sixth daughter Mary, who was then a nun, in the neighbouring abbey of Amesbury.

It must have been resumed by Edward the Second, immediately after his accession; because in 1307 we find it included, in the profuse grant of lands and honours, made by this weak and improvident Monarch, to his minion, Piers Gaveston.§ On the fall of that obnoxious favourite, it appears to have been restored to the princess Mary, by whom it was held in 1325.‖ Afterwards it formed a part of the dowry of Mary, fourth daughter of Edward the third, Duchess of Brittany.§ It is, however, needless here, to pursue its History farther.

Wilton was celebrated for its Benedictine Abbey, a foundation of the most remote antiquity. Its origin has not been clearly ascertained, though king Alfred is numbered among its greatest benefactors. It experienced

alior: Regu: successor: & hent: coronatores infra burgum pdcm. V. 2, p: 280.

The additional privileges here specified, must have been included in the grant to the Earl of Cornwall, and ceased on its expiration.

§ Fœdera. Aug. 6. A. R. 1. Edw. II.

‖ In proof of this fact, as well as in illustration of the municipal government of Wilton, at the beginning of the fourteenth century, we may observe, that a deed, which is hereafter quoted, is attested by Robert Selyman, then Seneschal of the Lady Mary, sister of Edward, King of England, Lady of the Burgh of Wilton, Walter de Sherrenton, his deputy in the Burgh, and Reginald Isamberd, then Mayor. It is dated at Wilton, the Sunday next after the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist. 18. E. 2. 1325.

§ Abbreviatio Rotulorum, 30 Ed. I. p. 122. See also the account of the Suit, relative to the market, in p. 68.

also, the liberality of several of the Saxon princes, whose grants are still extant, namely, those of Edgar, Ethelred, Eadred, Athelstan and Edwy, apparently with the sanction of their respective Witena Gemots.§ It must, however, even at this early period, have made many other acquisitions, of which no proof is extant; because in Domesday, it is described, as possesing property at Stanton, Newton, Darnford, Swaloclive, Chilmerc, Werdere, Chenvil, Ovreton, Chelche, Newnton, Wilgi, Wicheford, Langford, Ocheford, Ditchampton, Bridecumbe, Babestoke, Warsel, Febefont, and Laverstokes, all in Wiltshire.† Its rents in the Burgh of Wilton, were then valued at £10 17s. 6d. In this abbey, Matilda, niece of Edgar Atheling, and afterwards Queen of Henry the First, was brought up, and took the veil.‖

At the time of the Eclesiastical Survey, Cecilia Bodenham is described as Abbess, and the property of the Establishment represented as worth about £500 yearly‖. The abbey was granted to Sir William Herbert, after-

§ Monasticon T. 3. p. 862-
The *teste* of the charter of Edgar contains the names of the king, 2 archbishops, 7 bishops, 10 abbots, 4 duces, and 16 ministri. That of Ethelred, the king, 1 archbishop, 11 bishops, 7 abbots, 7 duces, and 21 ministri. The first of Athelstan, the king, 1 archbishop, 6 bishops, 2 duces, and 13 ministri. The second, the King, 1 archbishop, 6 bishops, 2 duces, and 29 ministri. That of Edwy, the king, his brother, 2 archbishops, 12 bishops, 1 abbot, 2 deacons, and 21 ministri, among whom three are distinguished as relations of the king.

† Domesday, Art. Wiltesc. V. 2; p. 67, 68.

‖ It does not enter into our plan, to specify the Ecclesiastical Foundations at Wilton; but we ought to apprise the reader, that the Convent of Friars Preachers, in Fisherton, mentioned in page 54, must have originally been established at Wilton. In a grant, by Thomas le Portere, Vicar of Peter's, Bullbridge, of four messuages in Wilton, to the Prior, Brethren and Sisters of the Hospital of St. John, for the establishment of a chantry, in his church

wards Earl of Pembroke. On its site was erected a noble mansion, after the designs of Holbein and Inigo Jones, which was finished by Henry, second Earl. It has acquired an interest, in the History of English Literature, as the spot, where Sir Philip Sidney composed his Arcadia.

The extensive Collection of Sculptures, and Paintings, which has long rendered this princely residence an object of public curiosity, was chiefly formed by Thomas, the eighth Earl. He first purchased the valuable galleries of Lord Arundel, in England, and of the Giustiniani and Valletta families in Naples. He afterwards made important additions, from the Cabinet of Cardinal Mazarine, and finally, he obtained many precious relics of art, from different parts of the continent.

By the late Earl of Pembroke, considerable improvements were made in the mansion, gardens, and grounds; and almost an entire change took place, in the disposition of the paintings and statuary. Since the commencement of these alterations, the mansion has not, as before, been generally open to the public.

A description, however limited, of such an extensive Collection, can scarcely be expected in a work like the present. In fact, information of this nature is better sought on the spot. We shall therefore refer the visitors of Wilton House, to the attendant, by whom it may be shewn.

at Bullbridge, one of these is described as "a messuage situated in the West Street, between the tenement of Peter le Bont, and a certain Square (*placeam*) where the Friars Preachers, now dwelling in Fisherton, near Sarum, were accustomed to remain, and extending to the pond of the mill, belonging to Reginald Isemberd." 18 Ed. II, 1325. Cited in the Charter of Confirmation, by Bishop Roger de Mortival. 1325. MS.

The town itself is still celebrated for its carpets, though a part of the trade has been drawn to other quarters. Few visitors will, however, quit Wilton, without taking the trouble to examine the ingenious machinery employed in this branch of industry; and their curiosity will be fully gratified, either at the Manufactory of Mr. Sergeant, or at that of Messrs. Blackmore.

Till the operation of the Reform Bill, Wilton enjoyed the privileges of a County Town, in the return of Knights of the Shire. It is still corporate, and permitted to depute a representative to parliament.

On the left of the road to Wilton, about a mile distant from Salisbury, lie the hamlet and church of Bemerton. Near the church, is the parsonage, built by Herbert, the author of a Collection of Sacred Poems, under the title of the Temple, and other works. It was at a later period, occupied by Norris, the metaphysician, and recently by Archdeacon Coxe, well known for his literary labours, as a Traveller and Historian.

Longford Castle, the residence of the Earl of Radnor, about three miles from Salisbury, on the East, was built by Sir Thomas Gorges, and his lady, the Marchioness Dowager of Northampton. In the Civil Wars, it was garrisoned for the king, and surrendered to Cromwell. It has since undergone many alterations, and at present remains in an unfinished state. For the Collection of paintings, which though not extensive, is of the highest value, we shall refer to the information, to be obtained from the attendant.

On the road to the left, a little beyond the hamlet of Bodenham, is New Hall, the seat of the late J. T. Batt,

Esq. It is enriched with a small, but choice Collection of paintings.

The site of the Royal palace of Clarendon, is on a range of elevated ground, about two miles East of Salisbury. The adjoining district was doubtless afforested at a period anterior to the Conquest; for in Domesday are references to lands, situated within the limits of the King's Forest. Thus, under the possessions of Humphrey de Lisle, Gocelin is mentioned as the occupier of half a hide of land, which had been previously held by Sewald and Seward. The arable is stated at one carucate, and there are said to be six cottagers, and three acres of meadow. At the conclusion is the remark, that half this land was in the Kings Forest.|| The same observation is made, with respect to the lands of Odo and others, Thanes of the King, under the head of Ulviet in Milford. In the Hundred Rolls of Edward the First, is a declaration, that the King held the Manor of Clarendon, with the Forest and its appurtenances; and that it pertained to the antient demesne of the crown, or in other words, was the property of the Saxon Monarchs. In the same Record, William of Putton,§ or Pitton, is described as the holder

|| Domesday Wiltescire. Art. 27·

In Domesday, the Abbess of Wilton is said to have, *by custom*, a right to four score cart loads of wood, and pannage for four score pigs, in the Wood of Melchet; and also as much wood as may be necessary, for the repair of buildings and hedges.

§ In the abridged Rolls 14 Ed. 2, we find these entries.

The King received the homage of William de Putton, Son and heir of John de Putton, deceased, for all the lands and tenements, which John, his father held.

Ademare de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, Keeper of the Forests, on this side Trent, is ordered to commit to the custody of the said William, the bailiwick of the forest of Bankholt (Buckholt) and of the Royal Park of Clarendon, &c. Abb. Rot. V. 2, p. 232.

of two virgates, in Putton, which belonged to the Manor of Clarendon, by serjeanty, to find a forester for keeping the Royal Wood, called Haywood, and another for keeping the Royal Wood, in the Forest of Clarendon, paying also to the king, annually, twenty shillings, by the hand of the Bailiff of Clarendon. A similar statement is made respecting Jordan of Laverstoke, and Edmund of Milford. It is also said, that Henry de Heyraz, on account of his wife, held two virgates at Alwardby, or Alderbury, to find a keeper for the King's hounds,‖ paying the yearly rent of two shillings, by the hand of the Sheriff of Wilts.

The Forest of Clarendon has been supposed to be that, which bears the name of Pancet or Panchet, in antient documents, especially in the charter of Henry the First, to the Cathedral Establishment at Old Sarum. Pancet and Clarendon, are however, both mentioned in the Hundred Rolls of Henry the Third, among the statements made by the Jurors of the Hundred of Alderbury, in a manner, which leaves no doubt that they were perfectly distinct.† The forest of Clarendon was originally much more extensive than at present; for Melchet, beyond Whiteparish, is expressly included within its limits, and described as a Royal Park, though under a separate keeper.

No authentic information has been preserved, relative to the age of the Palace, connected with this Forest,

‖ Canes Heyricios.

† Rot. Hund. V. II, p. 242

To avoid repetition, these particulars are taken from the Rolls of Edward the First, as the latest. Those of Henry the Third, are nearly to the same purport.

though it cannot have been much later than the conquest, and may possibly owe its origin, even to a more remote period. The earliest Charter of the Burgh of Wilton, by Henry the Second, is dated at this place, and was probably granted in 1116, when he held a great council at Sarum, to obtain the acknowledgment of his son.§ It must have been an edifice of considerable magnitude, and importance, in the time of Henry the Second, to have been selected for a general meeting of the Nobility and Clergy of the kingdom, to sanction the celebrated Constitutions of Clarendon. Even admitting, that many members of such an assembly, may have found accommodation at Old Sarum; yet the palace itself was necessarily of great extent, to afford space for their deliberations, and shelter for their attendants. In the reign of this monarch, a sum of money, amounting to £268 17s. 9d. was allowed for the works of the Royal residence at Clarendon.†

From the absence of Richard the First, on the crusade, and his various occupations on the continent, it can scarcely be expected, that any allusion to Clarendon, as a Royal residence, would occur during his reign.* But in

§ This Charter contains no reference to the regnal or current year; but is tested by M. de Gloce, R. de Ver, and W. de Pont. The first was Lord Constable, the second was of the family of the Veres, Earls of Oxford, and in a Charter of King Stephen, is afterwards styled Constabularius *Regis*, as a distinction from Milo of Glocester, who in the same instrument bears the title of Constabularius. The third is designated as Chamberlain, in a Charter of the same monarch. Edmonson's Heraldry, art. Constable; Nicholas's Synopsis; the Fœdera, and Madox's History of the Exchequer, p. 10, note.

+ Of the Sums arising from the *Aids* of the places in Wiltshire, the amount deposited in the Castle of Saresbury, is stated at 61*l.* and 13*d.* and the monies expended in the works at Clarendon, at £268 17s. 9. Pipe Rolls 23 Hen II. Madox Hist. Exchcq. p. 420. note.

* The following allowances are mentioned here, as appearing

that of his successor, John, we find a curious document, which seems to have escaped the notice of historians. By a letter patent, dated December 9, 1207, he acknowledges that he had received at Clarendon, on the Sunday, next after the feast of St. Nicholas, by the hands of Hugh de Roppel, Ralph de Riperia, John de Ruffiham, and Robert de Roppel, a great crown, which came from Germany; a tunic of purple, and buskins of the same cloth; a belt of orfrasy,§ with gems; a pair of sandals, with fretts† of orfrasy; a pair of gloves; a dalmatic of dark purple cloth; a morse and brooch of gold; a silken cloth, to be worn by the King at his Coronation; a large sceptre, of the same regalia; a golden rod, surmounted by a dove; two swords, namely one of Tristram, and another sword of the same regalia; golden spurs of the same regalia; a cup of gold, weighing eight marks and two ounces; and a cross of gold, weighing three

from their nature, to apply rather to Clarendon, than to Old Sarum.

The Sheriff of Wilts was allowed 7s. 4d. for conveying 200 marks from Salisbury to Bristol; 26s. 10d. for conveying 2550 marks to Glocester, besides 2s. for nails and barrels used in packing; and 8s. 1d. for conveying 4000 marks to Southampton. Also 51s. 3d. for transporting the King's plate, from Sarum to Westminster, for the Coronation. Pipe Rolls of the first year of Richard I. Madox Hist. of the Exchequer p. 296. *note.*

§ Apparently from Orfroys or Orfrays, an old french term, signifying a species of embroidery. In the Roman de la Rose, Dame Oiseuse is thus described:

D'*Orfraiz* eut ung chappel mignot,
Qu' oncques nulle pucelle n'ot;
Ung chappel de roses tout frais
Eut dessus ce chappel d'*orfrais*
564. 568.

† Possibly from *frettelé*, bordered.

Qui ont ces larges robes grises
Toutes fretelées de crotes.
Roman de la Rose. 12665.

marks seven ounces and a half. The bearers of these articles, and their attendants, are by this acknowledgment acquitted of their charge.‡

From the description here given, it is scarcely doubtful, that these ornaments were part of the Regalia of England, which had been transmitted to Germany, as a security for part of the sum of 100,000 marks, demanded by the Emperor for the ransom of King Richard. When we discover numerous proofs of the impatience of this high spirited prince, to obtain his release, and find him urging the sacrifice of the gold and silver belonging to churches, and of the plate of individuals, we cannot suppose, that much hesitation would have been felt, in the temporary relinquishment, even of the national Regalia.

As it is evident, that after the death of Richard, two successive Popes, namely Celestine, and Innocent the Third,† warmly interested themselves, to procure the repayment of the money, thus unjustly extorted, we may naturally conclude, that the fear of Ecclesiastical censures, as well as public shame, may have at length operated on the holders of such a deposit, considering that it was of a character so much less convertible, than specie or bullion.

Clarendon was a favourite, or at least a frequent residence of Henry the Third. Various documents shew him to have been there, in 1235, 1239, 1247, 1249, 1250, 1255, 1256, 1268, and 1270. In 1253 an order was given to the Sheriff, to sell three hogsheads of wine, belonging to the King, at Clarendon; and to account for

‡ Fœdera V. 1, P. 1, p. 99.

the proceeds to the Exchequer.* About the same period, building or reparation, to some extent, must have been carried on; for in the Hundred Rolls of this Sovereign, which may be dated, about the year 1254, the Jurors of the Hundred of Alderbury, describe the Park of Melchet, as being much impoverished, by the donations and sales of the King, and by his works at Clarendon and Old Sarum. This sovereign is stated to have expended £526. 15s. 5d, in making additions to the Palace.†

Proofs are extant, that Edward the First was often an occupant of the Palace of Clarendon. Several documents, public and private, are dated by him, at this place, in the years, 1277, 1280, 1281, 1289, and 1290.

In 1272 the custody of the Manor and Forest of Clarendon was consigned to John Russell; and soon afterwards a mandate was addressed to him, that on the survey of John of Grimstede, he would cause to be sold, the young oaks in the wood of Melchet, within the Forest of Clarendon, if it could be done with advantage to the wood||, and to account for the proceeds to the Exchequer. In 1276 the custody of the Manor and Forest was transferred to Bartholomew of Wicheford, to hold till the King's next coming §

During this reign, the building or alteration, begun in the last, must have been still in progress. In the Hundred Rolls, is a complaint, that William le Dun, formerly

* Abb. Rot. p. 14.
+ Easton's Salisbury Guide, p. 87.
|| Abbrev. Rot. 3, Hen. III, p. 22.
§ Abb. Rot. p. 27.

Sheriff of Wilts, and Keeper of the Forest of Clarendon, had retained to his own use 44s. 7d. which he ought to have paid, to certain persons of the vicinity, for conveying thither stone and sand. He is also accused of having witheld from Ralph le Beyr, of New Sarum, the sum of 34s. 6d. due to him, for iron work, done in the time of the late king, at Clarendon and Old Sarum, and to have imprisoned him in the castle, for inforcing his claim. A similar charge is laid against Stephen Edeworth, Sheriff, for witholding payments, due to persons, who had transported materials, in like manner, for the work of the wall at Clarendon.§

Clarendon was an object of attention to Edward the second. In 1312. an order was issued to John de Foxle, William de Harden, and Hugh de Hamslape, Surveyors of the Forests, south of Trent, to inspect the state of the Forests of Clarendon, Grovely, and Selwood in Wilts,‖ and of Chute in Hampshire.

In 1316 the Taxators of the county of Wilts, in addition to the hundred marks, which they had already advanced, from the produce of the sixth tenth, to Edmund Gascelyn, keeper of the Forest of Clarendon, are directed to pay the farther sum of fifty marks, for the repair of the houses, chambers, and other buildings, belonging to the said Manor,† in anticipation of the coming of the King. In 1324 is another reference to the reparations here, and

§ Rot. Hund. V. 2, p. 233. 243.

‖ Close Rolls, in the Abbrev. Rot. 6 Ed. II, p. 196.

† It is scarcely necessary to remind the reader, that the word *manerium* is used in these documents, in the sense of the old french term *manoir*, a residence.

deeds of various kinds, are dated by this sovereign at Clarendon, in 1317, 1320, and 1326.

In 1324 it is recorded that, the King had received the homage of John, son of Andrew of Grimstead, defunct; and he in consequence directs Hugh le Despenser, Earl of Winchester, or his deputy in the Forest of Clarendon, to deliver possession to the said John, of the Forestership of the Park of Melchet, which is within the boundaries of the Forest of Clarendon.§

Under the date of 1325, it is recorded, that the King had yielded to Robert of Micheldever, the custody of the Manor and Forest of Clarendon; and at the same time an order is given to Gilbert Gacelyn, the late keeper, to deliver to him all the King's wine, left at the said Manor,‖ that it might be sold, and an account of the money rendered at the Exchequer.

The Palace appears to have been a chosen residence of Edward the Third, even from the earliest period of his reign. On the 30th of November, 1331, we find a mandate, in these terms, addressed to the Sheriff of Wilts, as keeper of the Manor.

"Since Philippa, our beloved queen, is pregnant, we have directed, that she shall abide in our Manor of Clarendon, until after her delivery. We therefore enjoin you to repair to the Manor of Clarendon, and survey the de-

§ Abb. Rot 18. E. 2, p. 283.

In the Inquisitiones post mortem 12 Ed. 3, 1338, John of Grymstede is described as dying possessed of Grymstede Manor, Playteford Hamlet, More Hamlet, Bimerton Hamlet, Abbeseton, the Custody of the Park of Melchet, and of the Manor of Clarendon.

‖ Abb. Bot. 19, E. 2, p. 290.

fects in the same, in order to make such reparations, and alterations, in the hall, chambers, and other edifices, for our consort, as shall appear necessary, in the judgment of honest and loyal men of these parts. The expense attending such repairs and alterations, shall be allowed you, in your accounts with the Exchequer.†

As the eldest Son of Edward, denominated the Black Prince, was born at Woodstock, in 1329, and his second Son, William of Hatfield, in 1335, it is probable, that Clarendon may thus have been the birth place of his eldest Daughter Isabella, who espoused Ingelram de Coucy, count of Soissons.

Various documents of this sovereign are dated at Clarendon, in 1333; 1334; 1348; 1366 and 1370.

In 1356 the Palace of Clarendon was the scene of a ceremony, which was productive of important and lasting consequences, both to England and France.

We will not weary the patience of the reader, by dwelling on the motives, which induced Edward to advance pretensions to the crown of France, or on the mingled causes, which brought the two nations into fierce collision. It suffices to observe here, that the first expedition of the English prince was far from producing the effects, on which he had perhaps fondly calculated. He, it is true, pushed his destructive course, almost to the gates of Paris; but he made no serious impression on the country, he acquired neither partisans nor influence, and his victory at Cressy, however extraordinary in itself, or however honourable to the prowess of his subjects, yet yielded no

† Fœdera. V. 2, P. 2, p. 829.

other advantage, than a safe retreat, from a perilous situation, and the establishment of a permanent footing, on the side of Artois, and Picardy, by the reduction of Calais. It is possible, that even so ambitious and enterprising a sovereign, might have refrained from repeating a dangerous and doubtful experiment, had not circumstances occurred, to revive his hopes, and give a new impulse to his policy.

In 1350 Philip de Valois died, and was succeeded in the French throne, by his son John, a prince of sanguinary and impetuous disposition; and deficient alike in judgment and principle. He was soon involved in disputes with his son in law, Charles, king of Navarre, who has been stigmatised with the epithet of the *Bad*, though as little deserving the appellation as himself.§ After various bickerings and impotent threats, John succeeded, by treachery, in securing the persons of the King of Navarre, and several of his partisans. The king was immured in a prison, and four of his friends put to death, without the formality of a trial. Among these, was the Count of Harcourt, brother of Geoffrey de Harcourt, who had been the counsellor and guide of Edward, in his first expedition; but struck with remorse, after the battle of Cressy, had thrown himself at the feet of his sovereign, solicited pardon in the most abject manner, and returned to his allegiance.

§ To John has been ascribed the Theatrical maxim, that if justice and good faith were banished from rest of the world, those virtues ought to find an abode in the mouths and the hearts of princes. In the early part of his life, at least, such a principle appears to have had little influence on his conduct. Perhaps adversity taught him to respect his engagements with Edward the Third.

Millot Hist. de France, T. 2, P. 60-113. Hume Ch. 15. 16.—Rapin, B. 10.

Indignant at this treatment, Philip, brother of the captive prince, and Geoffrey de Harcourt, immediately repaired to England, and solicited the protection of Edward the Third. They obtained prompt attention from a monarch, who was fully aware of the advantages to be drawn, from a recognition of his assumed title, by the representative of one of the most powerful vassals of France. A treaty was accordingly concluded between the parties, in virtue of which, Edward was formally acknowledged as King of France, with the accustomed ceremony of homage. We subjoin the preamble to the record of this transaction.

"Indenture between the most excellent and powerful prince, Monsieur Edward, by the Grace of God, King of France and England, on one part, and the high and noble Monsieur Philip de Navarre, his cousin, on the other, testifying that the said Monsieur Philip has done homage liege, to the said king, as King of France and Duke of Normandy, in the words following:

"I become your liege man, for the lands, which you have given me to conquer, in Normandy, as far as the value of sixty thousand crowns yearly. I do you homage liege for the same, as King of France and Duke of Normandy; and I promise to serve you, on this account, against all men, who may live or die, except the King of Navarre, as King of Navarre, in things pertaining to the kingdom of Navarre."§

§ This first acknowledgment of a title, so long borne by the kings of England, merits preservation in its original form and language:

"Jeo devienk vestre home lige, des terres que vous m'avez done a conquere en Normandie, jusques a la value de sessante mille ecutz de rente. Et vous en facez homage lige, come a Roy

In consequence of the hopes grounded on this connection, Edward earnestly resumed his warlike purposes, and proceeded to the mouth of the Garonne, with a fleet of three hundred sail, conveying a powerful military armament, and attended by the bravest and most experienced captains of the age. The south and west of France became immediately the theatre of a vigorous struggle, till the victory of Poitiers withered its strength, delivered its monarch over to captivity, swept away the most valorous and devoted of its nobles, and subjected its people to the multiplied horrors of civil war.

In the summer of 1357, when a fatal pestilence was raging in the metropolis, Edward, with his court, repaired to this favourite residence. He was accompanied by his two royal prisoners, John, King of France, and David King of Scots, together with a numerous retinue, consisting of personages of distinguished rank, both English and foreigners.

Clarendon was the birth place of Roger, natural son of the Black Prince, who was put to death, by Henry the Fourth, for attempting to raise an insurrection in favour of Richard the Second.

Subsequent to this period, we have no reference of importance to Clarendon. In an early part of his reign, Richard the Second hunted in the Forest, and sent to the members of our Cathedral, fifteen deer, as the tithe of one

de France, et duc de Normandie. Et vous promet a vous servir, a cause de ce, contre touz homez que poent vivre et morir, except Roi de Navarre, come Roy de Navarre, en chose touchante le roialme de Navarre."

Fœdera V. 3, P. 1, p. 340.

hundred and fifty, the produce of his chase, to which they were intitled, by the charter of Henry the Second.§

The causes of the comparative neglect, into which the Royal Residence of Clarendon afterwards fell, are sufficiently obvious. Henry the Fourth held his usurped throne, by too frail a tenure, to permit a protracted or perhaps frequent absence, from the neighbourhood of the metropolis. His martial Son, Henry the Fifth, was employed, during his brief and splendid carreer, either in actual war, or in preparations for war abroad. The troubles of the unfortunate Henry the Sixth, allowed him no choice of a tranquil abode; and Edward the Fourth, as well as Richard the Third, had neither leisure nor inclination, to withdraw from the mingled scene of violence and intrigue, in which they respectively bore so prominent a part. At length, when peace began to dawn, after the union of the two Roses, the value of Clarendon was diminished, with the loss of those possessions on the Continent, to which it afforded the means of a prompt and easy communication.||

Of the Palace nothing now remains above ground, except a small portion of one of the inner walls, overgrown with ivy, but the foundations may be traced, to a considerable distance, along the brow of the hill, and towards the coppice. In 1821 excavations were made, by that zealous and intelligent antiquary, Sir Thomas Phillips, to lay open the plan, and it was ascertained, that

§ Chapter Records.

|| Most of the dates in this article, have been drawn from the Fœdera *passim*, and the remainder from antient Deeds and Charters, in Manuscript.

the edifice extended to the length of seven hundred feet, from East to West. The floors of eight or nine apartments were discovered, of which the largest was seventy feet long, and sixty two wide. Some of these floors were paved with Norman tiles, ornamented with fleurs de lis, birds, and fanciful devices, and some were composed of a kind of smooth stucco. Several fragments of stained glass were also found among the rubbish. The portion of wall, still existing, is five feet thick, composed of rubble, cemented with lime, and faced with layers of flints; and the part called the cellar, is the bottom of a subterraneous apartment, in one of the walls of which, is yet left a portion of a semicircular arch. The building appears to have been faced in some places, with fine freestone, wrought with the utmost care. The ruin still bears the antient name of King Manor.

At Milford, in one of the roads leading to Clarendon, is a house, formerly occupied by Fielding, the novellist. According to tradition, he here wrote part of his Tom Jones. The house is now the residence of Lieut. Gen. Wyndham. The bridge crossing the Bourne, a little beyond, is not undeserving of notice. It is probably of an age almost equal to the Palace at Clarendon, and may be considered as a work of the latter end of the twelfth, or beginning of the thirteenth Century. The deep hollow ways, which lead to and from it, are plainly portions of an antient road.

A little more than a mile from the Royal Palace of Clarendon, was formerly situated the Augustine Priory of Ivy Church, which was dedicated to the blessed Virgin. This establishment was perhaps founded for the spiritual

advantage of the tenants of the Royal Palace. It may have been built about the middle of the twelfth century; for in the Hundred Rolls of Edward the First, the Jurors state, that the Prior and Canons hold from the King, in *capite*, the site of the Priory, and half a carucate of land, in the Forest of Clarendon, which had been granted to them, in pure and perpetual alms, by the gift of King Stephen.§ A charter of Henry the Third, dated Mottisfont, December, 17, 1252, is also extant, allowing the community pannage for twenty swine and their litters, in the Forest of Clarendon, when that Forest was under agistment. The same monarch, by a charter, dated at Clarendon, December the 7, 1256, granted to God, and to the Church of the Blessed Virgin at Ivy Church, all the place, called Filiticrofts, within the Forest of Clarendon, adjoining the road leading from Romsey to Salisbury, and near the croft belonging to the said Canons. Edward the Second, also, by a charter, dated, York, August, 15, 1314, yielded to the Priory, one hundred acres of land, within the Forest, at a yearly rent of fifty-six shillings, payable by the hands of the Sheriff of Wilts, and permitted the community to cultivate, and inclose it with a small trench and low hedge. The same monarch, by a charter, dated Broughton, March 17, 1317, gave them pasture for twenty oxen and cows, free of rent or service. To this, within a few days, was added the grant of a yearly rent of 100 shillings, arising out of the Manor of Clarendon, payable by the hands of the Bailiff, for the purpose of helping to maintain the lights in the Priory.||

§ Rotuli Hundredorum V. 2, p. 242.
|| Dugdale Monasticon V. 3, p. 273.

The Establishment must have obtained many other donations of importance; for in the Ecclesiastical Survey of Henry the Eighth, the total clear value of its revenues is stated at £130. 12s. 5d. including land or rents, in various parts of the county, especially at Alderbury, Laverstock, Bemerton, and Quidhampton, Tilshead, and Shrewton. The conventual structure has intirely disappeared, and its site is occupied by a modern house.

Not far from Ivy Church, and in a less prominent situation is Clarendon Park, the elegant mansion of Sir Frederick Bathurst, Bart, proprietor of the Manor.

Stonehenge is nine miles north of Salisbury. The two usual roads thither, are, one over the Devizes plain, and the other by Old Sarum, across the down to Amesbury. The traveller, however, who admires beautiful and striking scenery, will not fail to go or return, through the Bourn watered by the Avon, on the side of Netton and Salterton.

Without entering into the inquiry, whether Amesbury was the Caer Caradoc of the Britons, we may assign to that small and obscure town, a remote degree of antiquity. It was undoubtedly comprised among the possessions of the West Saxon Monarchs. "The land at Ambresbyrig," is a part of the bequest, from Alfred the Great, to his younger son Ethelward* At Easter 994 King Ethelred held here a Witena Gemot,† by which Elfric, bishop of Wiltshire, was chosen to succeed to the see of Canterbury, vacant by the demise of Archbishop Siric. In Domes-

* Gunn's Historia Britorum p. 46. 103. The will of Alfred the Great, in the original Anglo Saxon p. 13-14. Saxon Chronicle Ann. 994.

† We are inclined to believe, that the Charter of Ethelred to Wilton Abbey, mentioned in p. 124, was sactioned by this Gemot.

day, Amesbury is described, as having been held by Edward the Confessor, and as then belonging to the King. Lastly, its direct dependence on the crown, may be still farther inferred, from the expression, that it had neither been taxed, nor divided into hides.*

Near the town, is the shell of the mansion, formerly occupied by the Duke of Queensberry and his eccentric Duchess. It acquires a degree of interest, as the residence of Gay, the Fabulist, and occupies a place in the literary history of the last century. It was erected by Inigo Jones, on the site of an antient abbey of the Benedictine order, said to have been founded by Queen Elfrida, in expiation of the murder of her son in law, Edward the Martyr.

In Domesday this Abbey is recorded, as holding in Wiltshire, Bolington, Boscumbe, Allentone, Cheselstanstone, and Wintreburne. The nuns, however, appear to have departed from the strictness of monastic rule; for in 1177, they were expelled from hence, to the number of thirty, and distributed in other religious houses. The Establishment was then transferred to the community of Fontevraud, who were put in possession, by Richard

The name of Sigeric, Archbishop, appears in the *teste* of that charter, but he probably died, before the final separation of the assembly. There was evidently some motive for proceeding to the *immediate* choice of a successor, as well as for the manner, in which that choice was made, "*by Ethelred King, and all his witan.*" Elfric was not consecrated till 996.

* Domesday, Art. Wiltescire.

The hundred of Amesbury, including perhaps Little Amesbury, appears to have been granted by the Conqueror, to the family of Devereux, and from them to have passed to that of Longspee. In the Hundred Rolls of Henry the Third, the Jurors present the Hundred, as a free Hundred, belonging to William Longspee. They state, that the Sheriff receives from it only 17s. in lieu of Aids, and that it has the return of Writs, and the View of Frank plege, without the Sheriff. Rot. Hund, V. 2, p. 237.

Archbishop of Canterbury. Some years afterwards, they obtained from King John, a charter, in which he granted them the Church of Eton, of Westwode, the Manor of Lectone, in Bedfordshire, and several other benefactions.† This house was for a time subject to the Establishment of Fontevraud, was afterwards made denizen, and finally recovered its rank as an Abbey. Apparently its character was restored by these changes; for Eleanor widow of Henry the Third, after his death, became one of its inmates. By her persuasion or example, also, Mary, her grand daughter, and sixth daughter of Edward the First, took the veil here, with great solemnity, in 1285. She does not, however, appear to have intirely renounced the state attached to her rank. In 1301 an order of her father Edward, is addressed to the keeper of his Manor of Corsham, stating that in compensation for two hundred pounds, which he had granted yearly, to his beloved daughter Mary, remaining in the monastery of Fontevraud, at Amesbury, for the support of her chamber, and also for the twenty pipes of wine, which he had in the same manner assigned to her yearly, by the hands of his Sheriff of Southampton, during her stay in the kingdom of England; he had yielded to her his Manor aforesaid. The keeper was therefore required to deliver to her, the Manor with its appurtenances, saving to the king his goods and chattels there, and also the corn growing on the lands.

A similar notification was issued to the keepers of the Burgh of Wilton, and also to those of the Manors of

† Monasticon V. 1. p. 191. Tanner Notitia Monastica. Art. Wilts.

Sherston, Hurdecote, and of Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight.†

With this concession was coupled a grant of fifty oaks, yearly, from the Forests of Chuyt and Buckholt, for keeping fires in her apartment.§

The Abbey of Amesbury was surrendered by the Abbess and thirty four nuns, in 1540, and granted to Edward, Earl of Hertford.‖

Some years ago, this spot was in a certain degree restored to its original destination. The house was tenanted by a Society of nuns, driven from Louvain, during the time of the French Revolution. They have since transferred their abode to Spettisbury in Dorsetshire. The Conventual building has long been demolished; and of the Church only a part is now left, and used for parochial duties.

A small mansion, adjoining the town of Amesbury, is the occasional residence of Sir Edward Antrobus, the proprietor of the estate.

In the Bourn of the Avon, below Amesbury, is Lake House, the residence of the Rev. E. Duke, occupying a delightful and picturesque situation, and still preserving, in every respect, the character of the Old English mansion. The enlightened proprietor is distinguished as an Antiquary, and is intitled to the applause of every Wiltshire man, for his zeal in collecting and preserving objects of interest, connected with the History and Literature of the County.

† Abb. Rotul. 30 Ed. I. p. 22.
§ Fœdera 10 Aug. 30 Edw. I.
‖ Tanner Notitia Monastica, Art. Wilts.

Below Woodford is Hele House, now much reduced from its original dimensions. Here Charles the Second found a refuge, for several days, during his flight after the defeat at Worcester. The anecdote, is best told in his own words.

"I went directly away from Tarrant in Dorsetshire, to a widow gentlewoman's house, just as it was dark, with Robin Philips only, not intending at first to make myself known. But as I alighted at the door, Mrs. Hyde knew me, though she had never seen me but once in her life, and that was with the King my father, in the army, when we marched by Salisbury, some years before, in the time of the war. But she being a discreet woman, took no notice at the time of me, I passing only for a friend of Robin Philips, by whose advice I went thither.

"At supper there was with us, Frederic Hyde, since a judge, and his sister in law, a widow; Robin Philips, myself, and Doctor Henshaw, since bishop of London, whom I had appointed to meet me there.

"While we were at supper, I observed Mrs. Hyde and her brother to look earnestly at me, which led me to believe they might know me. But I was not at all startled at it, it having been my purpose to let her know who I was. Accordingly after supper, Mrs. Hyde came to me, and I discovered myself to her, who told me, she had a very safe place to hide me in, till we knew whether our ship was ready or no. But she said it was not safe for her to trust any body, but herself and her sister; and therefore desired me to take my horse, next morning, and make as if I quitted the house, and return again

about night, for she would order it so, that all her servants and every body should be out of the house, but herself and her sister, whose name I remember not.

"So Robin Philips and I took our horses, and went as far as Stonehenge, and there we staid looking at the stones, for some time; and returned back to Hele, the place where Mrs. Hyde lived, about the hour she appointed. I went up into the hiding, that was very convenient and safe, and staid there all alone, Robin Philips then going away to Salisbury, some four or five days.*"

Wardour Castle, sixteen miles South West of Salisbury, is known as the seat of Lord Arundel; and cannot fail to attract the attention of those, who seek in travel the gratification of a liberal curiosity. The house is beautifully situated, and contains a fine Collection of paintings, and other works of art, in which those of a religious nature chiefly predominate. The mouldering remains of the Old Castle, will awaken a deep interest, associated as the spot must ever be, with the memory of Lady Blanche, so celebrated for her heroic defence of this fortress, against the attack of the parliamentary forces.

The Abbey of Fonthill, once rivalling the gorgeous magnificence of the East, is now little better than a ruin. On the 21st of December, 1825 the lofty tower fell, with an awful crash, broke through the roof of the Abbey, and demolished the hall, the octagon, and great part of the

*Account of the preservation of King Charles the Second, after the battle of Worcester. p. 55.

two galleries. Since this catastrophe, the place has been purchased by John Benett, Esq. M.P. for Wilts, in whose possession it remains, no longer an object of intense but fruitless curiosity, as while closed by the jealous care of its proprietor, nor of enthusiastic delight, as when its magic splendours were suddenly displayed, to the enraptured eyes of an admiring country.

EARLS OF SARUM,

OR

SALISBURY.

ALTHOUGH the Earls of Salisbury, as such, were at no time intimately connected with the City, it is not intirely foreign to our purpose, to present a list of those noblemen, who have successively borne the title.

The nature of the office of Eorl, or Alderman, in the Saxon times, is so imperfectly known, that it will be needless to dwell on the assertion of Knyghton, with respect to the appointment of Edric, as Eorl of Salisbury in 1093.†

The Edward of Salisbury, who is mentioned in Domesday, was younger son of Walter d'Evereux, Count of Rosmar in Normandy, who had accompanied the Conqueror, in his invasion, and shared the fruits of his success. Being born in England, this Edward appears to have inherited the English possessions of his father; while his elder brother succeded to the family property and honours, in Normandy. Edward probably received his nominal distinction, from his occupation of the fortress of Salisbury, as Sheriff of Wilts; but he did not bear the title of Earl. He left a son Walter, who was the father of two sons: Patrick, the first person raised

† Knyghton Cap. 2, p. 2315.

to the Earldom of Salisbury, and Edward, who held the office of Sheriff of Wilts. In his latter years, Walter assumed the monastic habit, and closed his life, in a religious house, which he had founded at Bradenstoke.

Patrick, Earl of Salisbury, was assassinated in 1169, in his passage through Aquitaine, from a pilgrimage to St. Jago de Compostella, by Guy de Lusignan, with whom he had been long at variance. He is mentioned as holding the time of his death, the Castle and town of Old Sarum, and the office of Sheriff of Wilts.§

Earl Patrick was succeeded in his honours, by his son William, who must have been the Earl of Salisbury, mentioned with the Earl of Clare, and the Earl of Warren, as witnesses to the letter patent of Richard the First, granting the permission to hold tournaments, in this neighbourhood. He must consequently have been living in 1195, the date of that document.

Dying at Paris, apparently soon afterwards, he left an only daughter and heiress Ela, who espoused William, surnamed Longspee, natural son of Henry the second, by Rosamond Clifford, commonly called Fair Rosamond. He obtained in right of his wife, the Earldom of Salisbury, in 1197, and also that of Rosmar, to which she became heiress, by the failure of the elder branch. We have already adverted to the circumstances of his death, which happened in 1226.

He left a son William, from whom the title was with-

§ In the Calendarium Inquisitionum post mortem, published under the authority of parliament, this article is introduced under the date 16 Edw. III. It should have been apparently 16. Hen. II.

held, and whose frustrated hopes and untimely fate have been already mentioned. His other sons were Richard, a Canon of Salisbury, Stephen, chief Justiciary of Ireland, and Nicholas, who afterwards became bishop of Salisbury. He left four daughters, who all married into powerful families.

Under William, the son of the preceding William, the title remained also in abeyance. He left, however, an only daughter Margaret, who seems to have obtained the honour of Countess of Salisbury, and conveyed it to her husband, Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln. Their only daughter and heiress, Alice, espoused first Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, who acted a leading and important part, in the contests, between the barons and Edward the Second. On the execution of this nobleman, in 1322, after the unsuccessful attempt to expel the Spensers, the property which he held, in right of his wife, appears to have been seized and appropriated by the crown. She espoused successively, Eubold le Strange, and Hugh de Frenes, but died in 1348 without issue. She is said to have assumed the designation of Countess of Lincoln and Salisbury.

The title was not again conferred till the ensuing reign. A part of the inheritance of the family of Devereux, comprising Amesbury, Winterbourn, and other places, in this neighbourhood, was granted by Edward the Third, to William de Montacute, as a reward for his services, in the capture of the minion Mortimer, "in as full and free a manner, as the progenitors of Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, had ever held them." To this gift was added

in 1337,† the grant of the Earldom, together with an annual pension of a thousand pounds, and the office of Earl Marshal, for life.

To this Earl in 1343 succeeded his son, William, who was highly distinguished as a warrior. He was present at the battle of Cressy, in 1345; and contributed by his valour to the victory at Portiers. He died in 1397.

He had two sons, William, who was unfortunately killed in a tournament at Windsor, in 1384, and John, a knight, who died in 1389.§

Accordingly John, the son of the latter, by Margaret, daughter and heiress of Ralph de Monthermer, succeeded his uncle, in the Earldom of Salisbury in 1397.

Attached by gratitude and principle to Richard the Second, he served him faithfully as a subject; and even after his compulsory abdication, did not abandon his cause. He, therefore, in 1400 entered into a conspiracy, with several other noblemen, to seize the intrusive King, Henry the Fourth, during a tournament, which was to be held at Oxford. The discovery of the plot, which was made by the Duke of York, father of the Earl of Rutland, one of the conspirators, has furnished Shakespeare with the subject of an affecting scene, in the Historical play of Richard the Second. Baffled in their design, the Earls

† From this fact, the title of Alice could not have been recognised by the crown; for she lived eleven years after the Earldom of Salisbury had been transferred to the Montacutes.

§This nobleman espoused Margaret, grand daughter and heiress of Ralph, Baron Monthermer, and was summoned to parliament among the Barons, as "John de Montacute;" but apparently in right of his wife, from 1357 to his death. He is buried in our Cathedral. See description of his monument, in the Historical Account of the Cathedral p. 196.

of Salisbury and Kent took refuge at Cirencester, but being captured by the townsmen, they were put to death, in that summary manner, which marks all the political revolutions of the time.||

The Earl of Salisbury was attainted, and his family deprived of their rank, but in a few years it was recovered by Thomas, his son, who was summoned to Parliament, as Earl of Salisbury, in 1410, and was fully restored, in blood and honours in 1421. This nobleman was distinguished for prowess and skill, in the most stirring period of our annals; and merits the commendation he has obtained, from our great dramatic poet, as "the mirror of all martial men." Without dwelling on his early exploits, we may observe, that he defeated the French at Fresnoy, recovered Avranches and Melun, reduced Sens in Champagne, and in 1424, as second in command, under the Duke of Bedford, bore an important share in the victory of Verneuil. He received a mortal wound, at the siege of Orleans, in 1428, and his eulogium is contained in the speech, which Shakespeare assigns to his friend and fellow warrior, the illustrious Talbot:

> "In thirteen battles Salisbury overcame,
> Henry the Fifth he first trained to the wars.
> Whilst any trump did sound, or drum strike up,
> His sword did ne'er leave striking in the field."
>
> Henry IV. Act 1, Scene 4.

|| At so distant a period, it is difficult to penetrate "the secrets of the prison house." But it appears far from improbable, that the untimely and violent death of Richard the Second, was the immediate consequence of this attempt for his liberation.

He left an only daughter Alice, who espoused Richard Neville, eldest son of Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland. To him she conveyed her rights to the Earldom of Salisbury, which title he obtained in 1442. He was made prisoner on the defeat of the Yorkists, at Wakefield, in 1460; and immediately suffered death, at Pontefract.

His son and successor Richard, who united in his person by inheritance, the Earldoms of Warwick and Salisbury, and is popularly surnamed the king-maker, occupies too conspicuous a place in English History, to need particular notice in these pages. He had two daughters, whose marriages evinced the estimation attached to his vast possessions and superior influence. The hand of Isabella, the eldest, for a time secured in his interests, George, Duke of Clarence, second brother of Edward the Fourth; and the younger, Ann, during his temporary retreat to the continent, was united to Edward, Prince of Wales, son of Henry the Sixth, as a pledge of his determination to support the cause of that unfortunate monarch. After the death of Warwick, at Barnet, Clarence so far conciliated his brother, as to obtain in 1472, the title of Earl of Salisbury and Warwick, in right of his wife, and bore it till his execution in 1479. He left a son, Edward, who was beheaded, in 1499, a victim to the fears of Henry the Seventh, and a daughter, Margaret, who became the wife of Sir Richard Pole, knight. Ann, the younger daughter of Warwick, was made a widow by the murder of her husband, after the defeat at Tewkesbury, in 1471. She was subsequently inveigled or compelled to marry the Duke of Gloucester, who usurped the crown, under the designation of Richard the Third. By him she had a

son, Edward, who was created Earl of Salisbury, by Edward the Fourth, in 1477, on the death of Clarence; but died at an early age, in April, 1484.

The title was revived in 1513, in the person of Margaret, daughter of the Duke of Clarence, and wife of Sir Richard de la Pole, in consequence of an appeal to the Parliament. But like her brother, she fell a victim to the jealousy of the reigning sovereign; being brought to the scaffold, in 1541, by Henry the Eighth, on a vague accusation of treasonable correspondence with theCourt of Rome.

The title now remained dormant for a considerable period. It was at length conferred by James the First, in 1605, on Robert Cecil, whose services had been previously rewarded with the title of Baron of Essendon, and Viscount Cranborne. From Robert, who died in May, 1612, the title decended to his son and heir, William. Charles, the son of this nobleman, dying before his father, the family honours devolved in 1668 on his grandson, James. He was succeeded in 1683 by a son, James, whose decease occurred in 1694. James, the next earl, died in 1728; his son and successor James, in 1780; and the son and successor of this last, named also James, was in 1789, created first Marquis of Salisbury. On his demise, in 1823, the title fell to the present possessor, James Brownlow William.

§ Antiquitates Sarisburienses.—Gough's Camden, Art. Salisbury.—Bolton's Extinct Peerage.—Nicholas's Synopsis of the Peerage.

GOVERNMENT

OF THE

CLOSE AND CITY.

The Bishop of Salisbury enjoys the same authority over the City, and its inhabitants, as the Lord of a manor in his demesne. He holds half yearly a Court Leet, to which every inhabitant of the City ought to come, if required, and take the oath of allegiance. If present at the Court after Michaelmas, the bishop administers the Oath of Office to the Mayor.

The Bishop can also hold a Court Baron, if need be, every fortnight. At this Court the freeholders, a few excepted, are bound to pay a quit rent, and to take an oath of fealty.†

He is empowered, also to hold a court for all actions, be the debt or damages ever so great; and the proceedings are

† The writer omitted to mention in the proper place, that after the accommodation, to which reference is made in page 42, a new feud arose between the bishop and the citizens. In consequence of various trespasses, and other acts of violence and incroachment, committed against the Bishop and the members of the church, an appeal was made in 1395 to the King and his Council. The cause was decided against the mayor and citizens, who were required to enter into a general recognisance, that they would obey the judgment of the Council, and conduct themselves thereafter peaceably and obediently, under the penalty of twenty thousand pounds. Two hundred of the citizens, also, were selected by name, apparently as more distinguished offenders, and required to enter into special recognisances, of one thousand pounds each, to the same effect. The Copy of this recognisance is given Madox Firma Burgi p. 142. note.

by jury, according to the forms of common law. Citizens or householders cannot however be arrested, or their goods attached, till they are first summoned to appear in person or by attorney. The feudal jurisdiction of the prelate, extends to all the manors, dependent on the See, but at present his claims to fines and amerciaments, are limited to the City of New Sarum, and levied under the name of *Green-Wax* money.

The Bishop appoints a Bailiff by patent. That office is now held by the Earl of Pembroke. The deputy bailiff, is also appointed by his Lordship, as is the Coroner. Those posts are at present filled by Edward Davies, and James Cobb, Esquires.

The Close, by a Charter granted in the ninth year of the reign of James the first, is constituted a separate Jurisdiction, the Magistrates of which are the Bishop, Dean, Precentor, Chancellor of the Church, Treasurer and Canons Residentiary. They may hold Sessions for the Liberty of the Close, either in the Guild-hall of the City, or within the precincts of the Close itself, with license from the Bishop; and enjoy the same privileges in every respect, as the Justices of the peace for the City of New Sarum, or those for the County of Wilts, By this Charter all persons are prohibited from exercising any handicraft, or trade, within the Close, and its liberty, except one carpenter and glazier, and one plumber, whose services may be wanted for the repairs of the Church.

The present members of the Establishment, are;

The Right Reverend Thomas Burgess, D.D. Lord Bishop.

The very Rev. Hugh Nicolas Pearson, D.D. Dean.

The Rev. Philip Fisher, D.D. Precentor.

The Honourable and Right Rev. Hugh, Lord Bishop of Carlisle, Chancellor of the Church.

The Reverend Liscombe Clarke, M.A. Treasurer.

Rev. Matthew Marsh, B.D. Chancellor of the Diocese, Canon Residentiary.

The Rev. W. Macdonald, M. A. Canon Residentiary.

The Honourable and Rev. Frederick Pleydell Bouverie, M.A. Canon Residentiary.

The Rev. W. Lisle Bowles, M.A. Canon Residentiary.

The Rev. William Fisher, M.A. Canon Residentiary.

The municipal rights and privileges of the Corporation of Salisbury are founded on the Charter of James the First, as modified by those of Charles the Second and Anne. This Body, under the title of the Mayor and Commonalty of the city of New Sarum, consists of a Mayor, a Recorder, Deputy Recorder, twenty-four Aldermen, and thirty§ Assistants, or Common Councilmen. The Mayor, for the time being, the ex-Mayor of the year preceding, the Recorder, the Deputy-Recorder, and ten senior Aldermen, who have filled the office of Mayor, are Magistrates for the city.

Two days in the year are commonly called Charter days; one, the first Thursday after the feast of St. Matthew, September 21, the other, the Wednesday, three weeks after Easter Monday. On the first of these days, the Mayor is annually elected. On either, vacancies among the Aldermen or Assistants are filled. The Recorder and Deputy Recorder are elected, the first within fifteen days,

§ The original number of Assistants, according to the Charter of James, was forty eight, but by that of Charles the Second, it was reduced to thirty.

the second at any fit time, after the death or removal of his predecessor.

With respect to the choice of a Mayor, at some convenient time before the autumn Charter day, the Mayor and Aldermen assemble, and nominate two persons, competent to fill the office. These are presented to the Common Council, on the Charter day; and the individual selected by that body is from that day, till the Wednesday after the feast of St. Martin, November the 11th, termed the Mayor elect. He then takes the customary oaths, and immediately enters on his functions.

The Recorder is elected by the Mayor, Aldermen and Assistants, subject to the approbation of the Crown; the Deputy Recorder, by the Mayor and Aldermen only. By the Charter of Charles the Second, he is to supply the place of the Recorder, to be one of the *Quorum*, and to exercise all the power and authority, jurisdiction, and faculties, which the Recorder himself then had, or might have in the city.

The Aldermen are thus chosen. On the day before Charter day, the Mayor and Aldermen assemble, and nominate from among the Assistants, two individuals for each vacancy. Of these, the Assistants, or a Majority of them, elect one. The Assistants are chosen on either of the Charter days, by the Common Council.

The Mayor, and all the Members of the Corporation, are sworn to the performance of their respective duties, according to certain prescribed forms. The Mayor Elect is sworn in the presence of the Bishop, or of the Dean, in a vacancy of the See, or else before the Mayor his

predecessor, the Recorder, and Aldermen, or any four of their body. The Recorder and Deputy Recorder, are sworn in the same form precisely: the first before the Mayor and Aldermen, the last before the Mayor only. An Alderman or Assistant must be sworn before the Mayor, the Recorder, or the Deputy Recorder.

Twenty five members, including the Mayor, Recorder, or Deputy Recorder, are requisite to form a Common Council. Except on the two Charter days, the Mayor has not the power to convene a Common Council, without the previous sanction of the Magistrates of the City.

The Magistrates, in the general Sessions, are by the Charter of James, vested with the power of trying any crime under treason. On these occasions the Recorder, or Deputy Recorder presides.

The Town Clerk officiates as the general legal adviser of the Mayor, on all common occasions. The subordinate officers are three Sergeants at Mace, four high, and thirteen petty Constables.

The present members of the Corporation are:

John Lush Alford, Esq., Mayor.

The Earl Radnor, Recorder.

Robert Benson, Esq. Deputy Recorder.

Mr. Wm. Boucher	Mr. Wm. Andrews
Mr. Thos. Goddard	Mr. G. C. Brodie
Mr. Edw. Stevens	Rev. C. R. Collins
Mr. James Sutton	Mr. Wm. Woolfryes
Mr. H. Wyche	Mr. H. Emly
Mr. Edw. Davies	Mr. Thos. Dyke
Mr. W. B. Brodie	Mr. G. Atkinson

Mr. John Sparshatt
Mr. G. Pain
Mr. James Bennett
Mr. James Cobb
Mr. J. B. H. Tanner
Mr. Thos. O. Stevens
Mr. G. Sutton
Mr. W. Fawcett
Mr. John Beare
Mr. Thos. Atkinson
Mr. Giles Loder
Mr. G. Brown
Mr. James Easton
Dr. Rd. Fowler
Mr. Alex. Minty
Mr. W. B. Blackmore
Mr. Matth. Targett
Mr. G. Wyndham
Dr. Samuel Fisher
Mr. John Blatch

Mr. W. Ellis
Mr. T. Brown
Mr. J. Hussey
Mr. C. W. Everett
Mr. Henry Shorto
Dr. John Grove
Mr. W. Goddard
Mr. T. N. Chubb
Mr. H. Everett
Mr. J. D. P. Loder
Mr. W. H. Coates
Mr. Rt. Mackrell
Mr. G. Brown, Jun.
Mr. Wm. Blackmore
Mr. S. Foot
Mr. G. Sampson
Mr. Thos. Goddard, Jun.
Mr. John Cother
Mr. Wm. Smith

The Earl of Pembroke, High Steward.
Messrs. James Bennett and John Beare, Chamberlains.
Mr. Matthias Thomas Hodding, Town Clerk.

ARMS OF NEW SARUM, OR SALISBURY.

Barry of eight, *azure* and *or*, supported by two eagles displayed, with two heads, *or*. Each gorged round the neck, with a ducal coronet, *azure*, beaked and legged of the last. From the Visitation taken in 1565.

POPULATION OF SALISBURY.

By a census taken in 1695, the inhabitants of the different parishes were found to be

St: Thomas'	2665
St. Edmund's	2742
St. Martin's	1569
	6976

On an average of seven years, from 1692 to 1698, the baptisms amounted to 209, deaths 191, marriages 52.

In 1775, according to a census, taken by order of the Corporation, the amount was then,

Natives	5334
Strangers, inmates, and servants	692
Totally strangers	709
Doubtful	50
On certificate	71
	6856

On an average of seven years, from 1773 to 1778, the baptisms were 174, deaths, 208, marriages 76.†

According to the Population Returns, published by Government.

	1801	1811	1821	1831
St. Edmnnd	3,159	3,252	3,912	4,612
St. Martin	1,750	1,888	2,104	2,362
St. Thomas	2,217	2,579	2,230	2,364
	7,126	7,719	8,246	9,338

Annual value of property, as assessed in 1815, £15,874.

Close of the Canons	542	524	517	538

Annual value of property, as above, £2,391.

† Easton's Guide, page 33.

According to the return of 1821, the parish of St. Edmund contained,

Inhabited houses	707
Families	830
Houses building	10
Uninhabited	12
Families employed in agriculture	28
In trade or handicraft	724
Others	48
Males	1852
Females	2060
	3,912

St. Martin's contained

Houses	423
Families	504
Building	—
Houses uninhabited	23
Families employed in agriculture	—
In manufacture, handicraft, &c	446
Others	58
Males	978
Females	1126
	2,104

The parish of St. Thomas's contained,

Houses inhabited	390
Families	428
Houses building	4
Uninhabited	28
Families employed in agriculture	21
In trade, handicraft, &c	345
Others	62
Males	982
Females	1248
	2,230

The Close contained,

Inhabited houses	85
Families	110

Houses building	—
Uninhabited	2
Families employed in agriculture	—
In trade, handicraft, &c.	31
Others	79
Males	161
Females	356
	517

Total of the City and Close,

Inhabited houses	1605
Families	1872
Houses building	14
Uninhabited	65
Families employed in agriculture	49
In manufacture, trade, handicraft	1576
Others	247
Males	3273
Females	4790
	8763

In, 1831 St. Edmund's contained,

Inhabited houses	907
Families	1078
Building	1
Uninhabited	44
Families employed in agriculture	14
In trade, handicraft, &c.	455
Others	609
Males	2167
Females	2445
	4,612

St. Martin's contained,

Inhabited houses	457
Families	566
Building	5
Uninhabited	44
Families employed in agriculture	11
In trade, handicraft, &c.	240

Others	315
Males	1119
Females	1243
	2,362

The parish of St. Thomas contained,

Houses inhabited	421
Families	501
Houses building	—
Uninhabited	18
Families employed in agriculture	2
In trade, handicraft, &c	293
Others	206
Males	1020
Females	1344
	2,364

The Close contained,

Inhabited houses	86
Families	119
Houses building	—
Uninhabited	6
Families employed in agriculture	—
In trade, handicraft, &c.	15
Others	105
Males	175
Females	363
	538

Total of the City and Close,

Inhabited houses	1871
Families	2264
Houses building	6
Uninhabited	89
Families employed in agriculture	27
In manufacture, trade, handicraft	1003
Others	1234
Males	4481
Females	5395
	9876

According to the same authority, the number of baptisms, marriages, and burials, in the three parishes is thus stated, for the following periods :

Baptisms.				Marriages.	Burials.		
Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1801	81	85	166	48	82	73	155
1802	85	78	163	109	88	89	177
1803	102	100	202	71	115	133	248
1804	80	112	192	75	84	107	191
1805	91	101	192	65	79	104	183
1806	104	113	217	52	96	108	204
1807	108	101	209	76	112	118	230
1808	103	116	219	70	102	78	180
1809	101	109	210	82	66	79	145
1810	124	123	247	71	99	90	189
1811	98	117	215	71	96	112	208
1812	97	103	200	82	107	122	229
1813	145	127	272	73	78	71	149
1814	120	115	235	84	85	102	187
1815	138	142	280	82	106	101	207
1816	134	114	248	71	136	128	264
1817	120	121	241	79	79	102	181
1818	110	133	243	87	73	93	166
1819	119	145	264	85	96	109	205
1820	123	143	266	80	114	119	233
1821	98	81	179	69	64	67	131
1822	87	94	181	66	73	66	139
1823	104	86	190	51	68	77	145
1824	87	96	183	53	67	54	121
1825	76	78	154	43	86	110	196
1826	91	85	176	44	96	82	178
1827	81	95	176	57	54	70	124
1828	92	90	182	57	65	73	138
1829	83	89	172	59	61	82	143
1830	86	94	180	65	73	69	142

Of the adjoining parish of Fisherton Anger, the population amounted in

1801 to 865—1811 to 893—1821 to 1253—1831 to 1496.

The annual value of property assessed in 1815 was £2547.

SALISBURY POST DELIVERY.

Those marked P are two-penny posts, and those with a * are not regularly delivered.

Abbotstone *
Alderbury *
Alvediston p
Ansley p
Aston p
Avon p
Bapton p
Bathampton p
Barford p
Baverstock p
Belmont *
Bemerton *
Berwick, St. James p
Bishop's-down *
Bishopstone *
Bodenham
Breamore
Britford *
Buckholt
Bullbridge
Burcombe
Chalk Broad *
Chalk Bower
Cashmore
Charford
Charlton
Chettle
Chilhampton p
Chilmark p
Clarendon *
Combe *
Compton p
Critchell
Dean East *
Dean West *
Deptford Inn p
Dinton p
Ditchampton
Dogdean *
Downton
Durnford Great p
Durnford Little p
Earldoms *
Ebbesborne p
Elstone p
Farnham, Dorset
Farley *
Fifield p
Fisherton Anger
Fisherton Delamere
Foulstone or Fugglestone
Ford *
Fovant p
Frenchmore *
Gomeldon or Gombledon*
Grimstead, East
Grimstead, West *
Grovely
Gussage, All Saints
Gussage, St. Michael
Gussage, St. Andrew
Hale, and House
Hampworth
Handley, and House
Harnham, East
Harnham, West
Haystone *
Hele p
Homington *
Hurdcot, and House p
Idmiston *
Ivy-church *
Knighton *
Landford

Langford Hanging p
Langford Steeple p
Laverstock *
London Elm p
Longford Castle
Maddington p
Manor house, Durnford p
Martin
Milford *
Minchington *
Marwarden House p
Netton p
New Hall
New House
Netherhampton *
Newtown, South p
Newton p
Nunton
Odstock
Orcheston, St. Mary p
Orcheston, St. George p
Pensworth
Pentridge
Peter's Finger *
Pitton *
Porton *
Quidhampton
Redlynch
Ridge or Rudge p
Rolston p
Rushmore
Salterton p
Shrewton p
Standlynch
Ditto House, or Trafalgar
Stapleford p
Stockton p
Stoke p
Stoford or Stowford p
Stratford p
Stratford St. Anthony p
Sutton Mandeville p
Swallowcliff p
Tarrant Hinton
Thickthorn
Tidpit [Middle p
Teffont, Upper, Lower, &
Thorney Down
Throope *
Tollard Royal
Toyd
Ugford
Upwood [Nether
Wallop Upper, Middle &
Whaddon*
Wick
Wilton
Wily p [Dantsey *
Winterbourne, Gunner &
Winterbourne Earls p
Winterbourne Stoke
Winterslow
Wishford p
Witherington
Woodcutts
Woodyates

ARRIVAL OF THE POST.

Bristol road, including those from Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, half past twelve night.

Portsmouth road, including the Isle of Wight, half past one, morning.

London road, by Falmouth Mail, 3 o'Clock in the Morning,

Devizes road, half past eleven, Morning.

Christchurch, and S. W. part of Dorset, quarter past ten in the evening.

Falmouth and Blandford road, including letters from Guernsey and Jersey, half past ten, evening.

The Box closes for London, and all letters by the night mails at half past nine in the evening.

DEPARTURE OF THE POST.

London, quarter to eleven, night.

Portsmouth, half past one, morning.

Bristol, quarter past twelve, night.

Falmouth, quarter past three, morning.

Christchnrch, half past three, afternoon.

Devizes, half past three, afternoon.

THE END.

CLAPPERTON, PRINTER, SALISBURY.

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